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THE PACIFIC.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education & Useful Intelligence.

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REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, *Associate Editor.*

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POETRY.

For the Pacific.

FANCIES.

I.
REST!

Rest for the troubled soul,
Whose turbid waters roll,
Their solemn dirges,
In sullen surges,
Flinging the spray in salt and bitter tears,
Over the skeleton wrecks of by-gone years,
Which, once gay skiffs of youth,
Freighted with hope and truth,
Went down in gloom of night,
Before the tempest's might
Amid the breaker roar, forevermore!

II.
PEACE.

From labor comes a sweet release,
A relaxation which the toil-worn mind,
Throbbing with thought, so long to find.
Here all its stormy surgings cease.
For here each merry-hearted bird
At earliest peep of day, is heard
Warbling melodious measures,
Flooding with liquid pleasures
The perfume-laden, incense-breathing air
Which softly bathes the heated brow of care,
Till the sweet songsters in the olive trees
Seem soft Aeolians harps stirred by the breeze,
And thoughts glide off in quiet summer dreams,
As wild flowers float away on meadow streams.

III.
REST!

The sun sinks down upon Pacific's breast,
To seek the coral chambers of the West;
The trees are rustling with a soothing sound,
The balmy air floats lazily around,
The tempting fruit lies sleeping on the ground;
Delicious peaches, blushing at the gaze
Of the warm sun-light's last red parting rays,
Hide their soft cheeks amid the foliage green
Leaving their breasts of downy white half-seen,
While their rich lips in softest touches meet
Each stealing from the other kisses sweet.
The pear-trees bow their branches strong,
Weary that they should wait so long
To pour their ripened fulness on the plain
In drops of golden rain;—
So let the memories which these scenes recall
Ripen in idleness and thickly fall;
For evening still, steeps every drowsy sense
In deep, delicious, dreamy indolence.

IV.
DREAM!

Thy fancies sparkling like some fountains stream,
Not mis-spent is an idle hour,
For calmest thoughts have mightiest power.
As silver stars light up the skies
The visions glide before my eyes;
Sweet pictures of the dear " home band,"
That gathered around the " bible stand,"
Far, far away in Eastern land,—
(Some now walk heaven's sapphire strand—)
And one, whose cherished name has long
Been whispered in the angel-throng,—
A name which only shall be spoken
When heaven unites what earth has broken,—
And memories dear come flocking home to rest
As swallows underneath the church eaves seek their nest
Then let the day so still and calm
Die in a dreamy vesper psalm;
For o'er me comes the gushing joy
That blessed me when a barefoot boy,—
Then let me dream!

Mission San Jose, Aug. 1st, 1856. J. S.

Salem Correspondence.

SALEM, MASS., July 3, 1856.

General Association of Mass.—Correspondence with the Old and New School General Assemblies.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—The General Association of the Congregational Ministers in Mass., met in the South Church in this city last week. It is not my purpose to speak in detail of its doings. There was one subject, however, which came up, that is deserving a passing notice. I refer to the question of continuing the correspondence with the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian denomination. There are some among our clergy who think that correspondence with those ecclesiastical bodies involves *complicity* with them in their position on the subject of Slavery. There are others who feel that the public action of the two Assemblies renders it impossible for this correspondence to be maintained on terms of *equality*, inasmuch as, while they are at full liberty to say what they please to us through their delegates, they decline interference or rebuke from us through our delegates on that same vexed subject. The action referred to, on which this belief is founded is the following: In response to a communication from the General Association of Mass., the Old School General Assembly in 1850, passed this resolution.

"*Resolved*, That our delegate to the next General Association of Massachusetts, be directed to inform that venerable body, that this General Assembly must consider itself the best judge of the action which it *is necessary for it to take, as to all subjects* within its jurisdiction; and that any interference on the part of that General Association with its action on any subject upon which this General Assembly has taken action, is offensive, and must lead to an interruption of the correspondence which subsists between that Association and the General Assembly."

And the following year (1851) they voted that they "can by no means recede from the resolution adopted last year." The New School General Assembly, in response to a report from the delegate of the New York General Association, adopted the following, at its late session:

"*Resolved*, That our delegate to that Association, while expressing the wishes of this Assembly to maintain Christian and fraternal fellowship, and the free interchange of a correspondence with our Congregational brethren [*inform* that body?] that we can admit no right of theirs by virtue of that correspondence, to review our proceedings, or to reprove or rebuke us for what we may or may not do. We do not claim or propose the exercise of any such right on the part of this Assembly."

And there is still another class of *sectarian* Congregationalists, who are greatly troubled at the sight of Presbyterianism, and especially by contact with it, and who would gladly do away with the practice of Congregationalism—once a year sending over a pair of its *feelers* among Presbyterians—and of being horrified in return by having a pair come over from thence among them. Now, an effort was made, at the meeting just closed in Salem, to effect a combination of these three classes, and cut off the correspondence without stating on what ground it was done. But the measure in this form had little favor. The General Association felt that if they took a step so important, they must declare unequivocally *why* they did it, and base their action on some definite principle.

The subject was ably discussed. I cannot give arguments nor refer to the speakers—can only expose briefly the *pulse* of the meeting. Of the last class—the *ultra* Congregationalists—there were none who would avowedly advocate a discontinuance of the correspondence, on the ground ascribed to them—yet there are a few ministers in Massachusetts, who would probably act on it. Of the first class—the *complicity* class—there are more; and their number is yearly increasing. But they are not our more profound or charitable men. The middle class—who think the correspondence cannot be maintained as between *peers*—includes a large section of our best men; and if it is found, that, in point of fact, there is any practical obstacle, no matter what the resolutions may be that have been adopted by the two Assemblies, to the freest and fullest expression of the Christian sentiments of our Churches through our delegates, when made in a courteous and christian manner,—the clergy of Massachusetts will unite with this class, almost to a man, in the opinion that the correspondence ought to cease. There is no disposition on the part of any, unless we except two or three apologists of Slavery, to continue it on any unequal footing, nor on condition of being silent in reference to slaveholding. But it is not yet believed that the resolutions of the General Assemblies truly represent the practical workings of the correspondence. For our delegates to the Assemblies tell us that they *do* utter their sentiments on this subject with all freeness and fullness, and are patiently and kindly heard. And the delegates from them assure us we may say what we please in expressing our own opinions. Evidently the resolutions and practice clash. A short time will determine which is right.—A large number of the General Association were disposed to adopt the side of the inconsistency which is most congenial to charity and the continuance of these modes of fraternal intercourse, yearly growing less, it is feared, between the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations. These men will bleed at the heart, if they shall be constrained never again to shake hands in this public way with their Presbyterian brethren, or do it under terms of inequality and humiliation. The latter they cannot do. The subject was finally disposed of by referring it to the Local Associations to report to the General Association next year.

The two Assemblies were very ably represented by Dr. DeWitt of Harrisburg, Penn., (N. S.) and Dr. McGill of Princeton, N. J., (O. S.) NAUMKEAG.

The Law of Personal Retaliation for Injuries.

Extract from a recent sermon by Rev. S. H. Willey.

If you trace back the antecedents of those men who were concerned in this outrage upon Mr. Sumner, either as accessories or principals, you will find that in those parts of the country from whence they came, there is a *law of personal retaliation for injuries*. It is an unwritten law. Indeed it is contrary to the spirit and letter of all written law; nevertheless it is a living law, children learn it when they are young, boys hold each other to account according to it, before their beards are grown,—not in play only, but in sober earnest,—and sometimes when smarting under discipline, they have taken the extreme of vengeance in murdering their teachers. It *is a law that overrides all other law.* It is a law of which the person aggrieved, is at once the judge and the executioner.—When he pleases, by what means he pleases, and in what measure he pleases he may mete out its penalty. In years gone by, its execution was comparatively rare, and was confined within certain bounds. But now it has grown very bold, and claims the right to extend itself over the land. It is one of the leading features of a certain style of civilization that is seeking to extend itself everywhere. With brazen impudence it assumes to beat down everything in its way. Its onsets have hitherto been directed particularly against freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.—Over whole sections of the land it has established a strict watch over the *Post Office*; it has held a severe censorship over the press,—and freedom of speech upon certain subjects has been visited with ignominious punishment and with death. This law has made its appearance in the Capitol before. It has been executed there to a greater or less extent for years. But this last is the crowning act of all its villainies. Nor is it confined to the East; long since it travelled westward, even here, and asserted itself, a kind of " higher law of the land." And what has it done? It has beaten men with canes for speaking the truth,—it has over and over again, assaulted men with fire-arms and knives, and other deadly weapons, for printing and publishing the truth,—men in position and official station have become its executioners, and have gone fearlessly and with a brazen hardihood about their bloody work.

And what sole justification, or palliation for his deep crime did the assassin of our late fellow citizen Mr. King plead from the scaffold? It was *this law*. Nothing else. It was this horrid law, according to which a man may avenge his own wrongs, real or supposed. It is this same licentious assumption of the privilege of a resort to force and arms, in order to enforce the individual or party will, that good citizens are compelled to war against on both sides of the continent at once. It is the *same demon*,—in Washington, and in San Francisco. The assassin's work is the same in its nature, whether the victim is a Sumner or a King,—the Senator or the Editor.—And the cold and heartless attitude of the up-holders of that murderous law *here* and *there*, bear remarkable marks of similarity. A *Senator there* looks upon the prostrate, bleeding form of a brother Senator, and says *that he is not on those terms of intimacy with the victim of the deed, that permit him to offer words of sympathy.* The *Editor here* relates the facts of the asssassination of his brother editor, and characterizes it as an " affray,"—of which he cannot be expected to speak more at length " from motives of delicacy"—which being interpreted, simply means that duellist law will not permit him to give play to the ordinary sympathies of humanity, when a man falls, who has refused to fight with him when challengened! Such is the brutality of this *bloody code!*

And, I repeat it,—this is the law that at present is so tremendously aggressive, whereever it dares to assert itself. In the newer portions of the country, it rules with the arbitrariness of despotism. We know what it means. Especially have our editors been taught. For speaking their minds, and telling the truth, with no malicious intent they have been insulted, beaten, and murdered in daylight,—and the desperadoes have laughed in the presence of the law, and defied all attempts at punishment. The assumptions of this law of brute force, were growing stronger and more extensive continually—the rule of the rifle, the pistol and the bowie-knife was gaining every day, and had already become absolutely intolerable,—when, as with one mighty voice of sovereign authority, the community *declared that it should cease.* The moment was opportune. The victory was gained. The *tiger is chained.* What freedom is there, if for the facts you state upon the witness' stand, you are liable to assault then, or afterward? And the question whether you shall have protection by law, from deadly assault for what you speak or write, or do, that gives individual offense, is now at issue; and you must decide it emphatically, as you *will*, or it will be decided for you, as *others will*, with a vengeance! The question whether this barberous system of appeal to force, by individuals, against those who have offended them, shall be put down or not, is one absolutely vital to the existence of society.—Right thinking men must re-assert the law of God, and join to insist upon its execution upon these matters. * *

This is no dream. The coincidence of the outbreak of this rampart spirit of lawless revenge in Washington, and in this city, is very remarkable. Its strokes are bold. Like death, it has chosen *here*, as *there* a shining mark. Everythidg shows that the suppression of this law of violence is no trivial work,—no slight task,—but an object to be attained only by the determined union, and efficient action of all good men.

The Attack on Senator Sumner.

The *New York Observer* is among the most 'conservative' of the northern papers, bearing constant abuse for its favor towards the South, where it has a large circulation.—We find the following editorial concerning the late attack on Senator Sumner by Mr. Brooks.

JUSTIFYING CLUB LAW.
THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO.

Our sense of mortification at the outrage perpetrated on Mr. Sumner is intensified, and our indignation converted into the strongest disgust, by the remarks of several of the Southern papers, that justify the cowardly assault, and glory in their country's shame. To those Southern speakers and editors who defend such depraved and dastardly conduct as that of Brooks, we wish to say emphatically and decidedly that *they know not what they do.*

It is our deliberate opinion that this outrage upon the dignity of the American Senate, this ruthless attack by an armed ruffian on a sitting and unprotected Senator, this invasion of the Senate chamber by a bully who lacked even the courage of the duellist, and displayed the meanness as well as the malice of the assassin, this one outrage upon the people in the person of a Senator for words spoken in debate, has done more to alienate the hearts of the North from the South than any other one event that has happened since the republic was founded.

But such a result would not have followed, if the person who committed the infamous assault had been denounced by the chivalry of the South as he deserves to be denounced. Then we would have attributed the attack to the excitement of strong drink, and we would have expected to hear that even the assailant in calmer moments would see the folly of his crime, and confess it with shame. We can look for no such result now. His friends, and the Southern press, with a few honorable exceptions, have sustained his bloody hands, applauded his deed as that of a hero, and we have seen it stated that honorable testimonials have been sent to him in acknowledgment of his championship of the South!

Such facts fill us with deep apprehension. They serve to show that the public mind is in a state of inflammation that forbids the fair effect of argument; that the club is to be the substitute for debate; and that law is to be disregarded in the very seat and source of its power.

The conservative press at the North has struggled against the waves of radicalism and fanaticism that for a few years past have been rolling over the land. The "rights of the South" are as dear to American patriots as the "rights of the North." But it is impossible for the friends of law and order to uphold the perpetrators or the defenders or the apologists of such violence as this. And the South will best promote that harmony of feeling between the distant parts of the confederacy, so essential to the perpetuity of the Union, by creating a public sentiment that will render such outrages as this of Brooks upon Sumner, as infamous at the South as at the North.

If *consequences* are worthy of being reckoned in this connection, we assure the men who uphold the brutal conduct of Brooks, that his conduct and their defence have produced an impression on the public mind of this country that will tell powerfully in the future. A few more such scenes, and there will be but one party at the North.

Opinions of Southern Men upon National Questions

We notice that the opinions of the most conservative men of the nation, whatever are their views with regard to Slavery, are registered against the Brooks' outrage and against the course of the present administration, in trying to sustain ballot-box stuffing *and iniquity of courts in Kansas*, even by the power of the whole army of the United States. We quote now from men of the Southern States.

The Hon. Wm C. Rives, of Virginia, attributes the troubles which threaten to engulf the nation, to the schemes of politicians, acting for party and personal ends It was for these ends that Mr. Douglas brought a fire-brand into the National Council, a brand which President Pierce seized and waved high in hopes of turning the gain to his own account. Both have lost, and the country burns. The speech of Mr. Pierce, on receiving Mr. Cass and others, who announced to him the nomination of Buchanan, was one of the most petty, party speeches that we have ever read. He only seemed to regret that he was President of the whole people, that he might not go forth and electioneer for one party.—We could not keep reflecting how different it was from the speech of Mr. Webster, upon a similar occasion.

Here is what Mr. Rives says, in a letter to Mr. Winthrop.

"My observation of public affairs for more than the third of a century has satisfied me that the contentions which have from time to time disturbed the peace of the country, and more than once brought its institutions into peril, have been gotten up by politicians for party ends, not only without the concurrence, but against the wishes and sober sentiments of the great body of the people. * * *

In regard to those deplorable events which have stained our border with fraternal bloodshed in civil strife, and desecrated the Capitol by a licentious grossness of speech and scenes of personal violence which bring shame on the cause of representative government, the sober masses of the people in every portion of the Union, I am persuaded, look upon them with stern disapprobation. In substituting a recurrence to physical force for the peaceful authority of the laws, and the coarseness of insulting denunciation for the dignity of rational and *persuasive argument, they so far amount to* dissolution of Government and of civil *society itself*; and unless some means can be found of arresting this unhappy commencement of intestine troubles, we have already entered upon a career of revolution, and that not a bloodless one, which must terminate in a violent disrupture of the Union, with all its train of disastrous consequences to ourselves and to the world.

Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, a statesman belonging to another and better age says:—

The Missouri Compromise line, the work of patriotic men, had stood above thirty years, and there was not one among those contriving its repeal who was not upon the record (in votes or speeches) for its support, up to the time of its abrogation; and Mr. Calhoun himself, as late as 1848—only two years befor his death, and after he had broached the doctrine of no power in Congress to legislate upon Slavery in Territories—repudiated the idea of repeal, and declared that the "*attempt*" to do so would "*disturb the peace and harmony of the Union.*" It has been attempted and accomplished, and the peace and harmony of the Union has been destroyed.

Rev. Dr. McGill, a Southern clergyman says, in a late meeting of the Association of Massachusetts, in which he represented the O. S. Presbyterian Church:—

"Sir, I am almost done. I have to say that we have no sympathy with the evils which you charge upon slavery. Fraud and turbulence in Kansas, spite and brutality at Washington—a brutality which insults the majesty of this noble commonwealth—will never find refuge or apology in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church." (*May it never.*—ED. PACIFIC.)

Dr. N. L. Rice, well-known as a leader in the Southern church, recently said at a meeting of the Consociation of Rhode Island, where he attended as a delegate of the Presbyterian Church, O. S.

"I suppose I dislike slavery as much as any man, and I would canonize any man who could tell us how to remove this evil and curse from the world." * *

"In this spirit I have always contended for freedom of speech, and have protested in the public papers and elsewhere against every act of violence by which discussion is hindered. When Lovejoy was killed at Alton, I declared in Kentucky that I would fight for freedom of speech if I had to fight under the banners of the Abolitionists. I hold it to be an outrage for one man to *strike* another for what he *says.* So I have reasoned respecting the Kansas affairs; and the recent violence at Washington, I hold, was not justified by the offensive speech of Sumner. It is no answer; it is a cowardly outrage, to use violence to put down an adversary for words spoken in debate. Answer him if you can; if not let him go."

The *N. Y. Observer*, the well-known defender of the South, says:

"No paper in this country has condemned in more explicit terms the " Border Ruffians" of Missouri for their interference in Kansas affairs, than the *N. Y. Observer.*"

These things cannot be defended; the infamous attack on Senator Sumner, and the whole course of *the powers that be against* Kansas admit of no defence: yet the people are asked to perpetuate the same power, and make permanent the policy driven thus far against human rights and the interests of the country. NEVER LET IT BE.

Letter on San Francisco Affairs.

The following letter appeared in the *New York Herald* of June 26. It is written, over his own signature, by a well-known citizen of San Francisco, who was at the East at the time of the death of Mr. King. The letter is eminently worthy of re-publication, as presenting the whole issue most briefly. The reference in the first sentence will remind our readers of the probable efforts of men, who could not contradict facts here, to create public sentiment abroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

To an unsophisticated reader, unacquainted with California affairs, there is something quite inexplicable in the contradictory character of your correspondence from San Francisco. A plain tale, however, and a short one, will enable those who desire it to comprehend the true state of the case. What I have to say I shall say over my own signature, that my friends and neighbors there may know who is responsible if I err in any statement I make, although in reply to anonymous scribblers who attack the memory of the dead who differ from them, as all the good do from the continual workers of mischief. The letter in your columns of June 22, dated San Francisco, May 21, consisting of over two columns of the *Herald*, is a sort of literature with which we are quite familiar in San Francisco. To appreciate it truly, we must know certain facts.

A band of men have ruled and ruined California and San Francisco from their first settlement to the present time—combining, probably, more shrewdness, cunning, ferocity and rascality than any other set of men that ever lived. They embrace in their ranks some of the oldest bankers in the State, several editors, a good many professed politicians, a large gang of professional ballot box stuffers, shoulder-strikers and general fighting rowdies, to be on hand whenever needed, but especially around the polls at all elections. These men have in their employ several of the ablest lawyers in the state; and by their aid and the corruption of the ballot box, they have always been able to secure their own ends in our courts of law.

This, in brief, was the state of things Mr. King undertook to reform through the agency of the press. Whoever before him has undertaken to expose any of this gang has been at once the object of their brutal violence; and it was well understood that any one who attempted to expose them did so at the peril of his life. The exposure of their true character would prevent the *election of the necessary number of them* to office to secure the public plunder and immunity from punishment. Having thus driven the respectable and honest portion of the press into silence, through fear, and purchased the venal, they run riot in the moral and pecuniary life of the people.

It was well understood in California that the question of Mr. King's being allowed to publish the *Bulletin*, and expose the rascals by name, and thus uproot the evil by the force of public opinion, was a test question. It was in the largest sense a question of the liberty of the press. The good people of California had every confidence in the maxim that there is no danger in error while truth is free to combat it. But if this last attempt to give currency to truth through the press failed, there then remained but one alternative—that every honest man should leave the State forthwith and forever, or that they should combine in their might and drive these pests of society from their midst. If the community had allowed the murder of King to go as other murders have—unavenged—there would have been no hope of any progress but from bad to worse.

The complaint against Mr. King has never been that he published what was untrue. Seven months ago he told me his rule was never to publish anything against anybody till he was was not only satisfied of its truth, but had the evidence in his own hands that was bound to satisfy everybody else of the same. Neither did he attack private persons; but only those who, from their position before the public, were legitimate subjects of public criticism.

Your correspondent admits the justice of Casey's doom. He can no more fight for the gang; so those who write for it can afford to "let him slide." But more of them expect their turn will come, so they wish to prepare public opinion to disapprove the event. The letter in question is just such a production as has been the daily concoction and publication of members of this gang in San Francisco for years; adroitly adapted to obscure the true state of the case and raise issues that have nothing to do with the matter. It is evidently the production of one of the lawyers in the pay of the gang, and whose whole occupation is gone if they are broken up, as nobody else in the community will employ them.

This gang embraces all the gamblers in the State—and very few, if any, who are not gamblers. This explains an item in the last news from San Francisco, viz: that the Vigilance Committee were determined to drive every gambler from the State.—They are all connected with this gang and leagued against all the interests of every honest and honorable man in the State, and so well skilled in the use of perjury, ballot box stuffing, and every kind of fraud, that society has no protection from them in the ordinary legal forms. It is all very nice for people five thousand miles off to cry out against illegal proceedings; but, let them be robbed publicly and privately for ten years, the most princely patrimony that ever belonged to a city or State all stolen, and both, besides, involved in a debt of millions; let fiends in human shape rob and murder at will for all this time, and all efforts to punish them be laughed to scorn, and then let the last, final, noble effort be made to put an end to this state of things, by peaceful, legal means, (as it was made by the movement in which Mr. King was the principal instrument and most prominent actor,) and be met as it was by his brutal murder, and say how many communities there are in America that would give up all they have in the world, and surrender one of the fairest States of this confederacy to the exclusive use of a few thousands *of gamblers and harlots forever*, lest they should, in curing the evil, violate the law? After answering that question, I ask them to consider whether the fact that the whole of the best and most law abiding citizens are engaged in this work, is not of itself enough to lead men, so far away, to hesitate long before they condemn their action.

Not a word need be said in vindication of Mr. King from such aspersions as those contained in the letter of your correspondent. They cannot harm him, for he is beyond their reach; and all who knew him know that he was as far above anything dishonorable as his maligners are below appreciating the beauty of honor or truth; and all who are acquainted with the facts know how totally destitute of truth those accusations are. California will long remember him as one who has done more than any other one man for her benefit; who perilled and finally lost his life in her service; and, if I mistake not, will celebrate the anniversary of his untimely death with as much emotion, if not with as much joy, as that of the natal day of our country's liberty, long after the memory of those whose interest it now is to abuse him shall have rotted. F. KNOX.

Bancroft House, June 23, 1856.

Death of Rev. Asa Cummings. D.D.

This veteran editor, for thirty years connected with the *Christian Mirror*, died at sea, on his way homeward from Panama, where he had spent a few months with his daughter, Mrs. Rowell. Dr. C. was a graduate of Harvard College, and was for nine years pastor of a church in North Yarmouth, Maine. He has been chiefly known in connection with the religious press. He conducted the *Mirror* with original ability, though with a leaning toward extreme conservatism on questions of social reform. He was a man of high Christian integrity, of decided principle, and of unfaltering devotion in the service of his Master.

All parties in Maine will unite in a cordial testimony to his ability as an editor, and his great worth as a man and as a minister. His decease occurred just at the time when a bequest of property had brought to him leisure and comfort after a life of toil, and his friends were anticipating for him the serene enjoyments of old age. Yet the loss that they and the cause of Christ suffered upon earth, is his exceeding gain. His age was 68. His body was committed to the deep, to slumber till the day when, at the call of Christ, the sea shall give up its dead.—*Independent.*

CATCHING A TARTAR.—The Bombay *Advertiser* states that a Dr. Mills has been lecturing there on the science of medicine. Two medical students believing him to be ignorant of the subject, called upon him, and one of them, a fine healthy young man, complained of certain pains in the chest, a cough, night sweats, &c. The Doctor heard his tale, asked him a number of questions, and after a long diagnosis, declared him to be in a deep consumption. Dr. Mills wrote his prescription, sealed it up in an envelope, and directed it to one of our first chemists, pocketed his fee, and bowed them out of the room. To the chemist's they rushed to enjoy the pent-up laugh; handing him the notes, he read: "This young man is suffering from *cerebri hermia* in the region marked 'self-esteem' by phrenologists. Pray, therefore, give him common sense, 2 grains; wit, 1 drachm; horsewhip, *ad libitum.*—J. M."

GLEANINGS.

WELL SPOKEN.—In the United States Senate, while discussing the reception of the Rhode Island Resolutions on the Brook's outrage, Mr. Brown asked Mr. Seward whether, if any one should say that the Senator from New York could not open his mouth without uttering a falsehood, it would not be a personal insult for which the person so speaking should be held responsible.

Mr. Seward replied that everything which could be said against him had been said; but he had a philosophical rule which had served him through life, and which he thus cited: "*A modest, well-bred man will not insult me; and no other can.*"

POETIC JUSTICE.—It is a curious coincidence, that the Regent Morton, who first introduced the "Maiden," an instrument of decapitation, into Scotland; that M. Guillotine, who improved, and caused it to be used in France under his own name; and that Brodie, who induced the magistrates of Edinburgh to adopt a "new drop," the same that is now generally used for the execution of criminals; all perished by the instruments of death which they had themselves invented. Phalaris, the contriver of the "Brazen Bull," was also destroyed by his own handy-work; and the inventor of gunpowder perished in his attempt to realize means for the destruction of his fellow creatures.

—A modern writer says: "I never give a man credit for having the power to do what he never does. Plausibility is very imposing, no doubt; but when I see one of whom people say, "He has talent, he has genius, if he would use them right," I think it is a sham, and not the real thing; for sound talent and true genius don't go with a laggard spirit—they are like a spur in the heel to keep a man advancing."

RATHER AMBIGUOUS.—An Indiana paper announcing the death af a gentleman out West, says that "the deceased, *though a bank director*, is generally believed to have died a Christian, and was much respected while living."

—The Mayor of Baltimore is said to have exercised his authority over the morals of the city by directing the managers of the theatre to cease bringing on the stage the corrupting play of Jack Sheppard, a Glance at Baltimore, etc., the young people of that city having become greatly corrupted by the influence of the theater.

THE FORCE OF BEAUTY.—The force of beauty is universal, and the homage as general, but it is not always that one hears in the street as pretty a compliment as we did the other day. Walking along one of the streets up-town, an ordinary looking man arrested the progress of a very beautiful *matron, with a young child in her arms*, by the exclamation, " A word with you, madam, if you please!" She stopped, and turning opposite to him, said, " What do you wish, sir?" " Nothing, madam, only to see if the babe is as beautiful as the mother!" We thought for a moment that she seemed a little vexed, but her countenance softened quickly, and smiling, she kissed the infant nestling in her arms, and passed on.—*New York News.*

THE SOURCES OF GOLD.—The great productions of gold for the use of the world are principally obtained from the superficial deposits. The reason why it is generally supposed that quartz is the matrix which produces the gold, is because the precious metal, after precipitation, adheres more strongly to quartz than to the other auriferous rocks. Although the quartz-ore bands produce occasionally larger masses of gold, yet the quantity bears but a very small proportion to that which is obtained from the ferruginous and talcose slates. The richest auriferous bands are so subject, on being exposed to the air or moisture, to rapid decomposition, as to render it quite impossible to preserve the specimens.—*N. Y. Observer.*

ALWAYS READY.—Few men have put their time upon earth to better advantage than John Wesley. A lady once said to him: "Supposing that you were to die at twelve o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?" How, madam," he replied, " why just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, and again to-morrow morning. After that, I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the societies in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with the family as usual, retire to my room at ten o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."

BISHOP MCILVAINE ON FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS.—A Cleveland correspondent of the *Due West Telescope*, tells the following anecdote of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio:

"A number of years ago, in a village near this city, a few fashionable Christians came to the conclusion that the Methodists and Presbyterians, who had churches there, were entirely too strict in their disciplinary arrangements, and they came to the conclusion that they would 'get up' an Episcopal church, so that they could have more latitude and a *wider field for enjoyment.* They sent for Bishop McIlvaine, who came and preached them a *heart-searching, sin-rebuking*, gospel-moving sermon, and left them to consider farther upon the subject. They deliberated among themselves, and finally came to the conclusion that Bishop McIlvaine was not a whit better than the Presbyterians and Methodists, and that they might just as well remain in Scylla as to run upon Charybdis."

THE PERFECT PATTERN.—Once, in all human history, we meet a being who never did an injury, never uttered an untruth, never practiced a deception, and never lost an opportunity of doing good; generous in the midst of the selfish, upright in the midst of the dishonest, pure in the midst of the sensual, and wise far above the wisest of sages and prophets, loving and gentle, yet immovably resolute; His illimitable meekness and patience never once forsook Him, in a vexatious, ungrateful, cruel world.—*Christ in History.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1856.

Labors of the Committee Closing.

It is said that the present active operations of the Vigilance Committee are drawing to a close. The members of the Committee deserve, and will receive the thanks of the great portion of this people. They have now reclaimed the ballot-box from the hands of men who bought and sold offices with an audacity beyond the Simony of an insolent aristocracy, or of an infamous priesthood. New safeguards have been thrown around human life, and men who have been long accustomed to take law into their own hands, caning and killing men like brutes, will find that a new public sentiment has been created, or an old one re-asserted, which has broken forever their barbaric rule. If this revolution had been the unchaining of a people long repressed by a servitude that had nursed every thirsting passion, there would have been little chance for the lives of those that opposed it. It was the deliberate movement of a people acting in their conscious might and freedom, and sworn only to put down corruption, sparing everything that is worthy. Had the nominal *rulers* of the people, but their perfidious servants, resisted to blood, the plough-share of reform would have been driven through with relentless force. Not an excess has been committed, not one act of public wrong has been done.

The *right* of such a revolution every one admits; though concerning its necessity, there are different opinion. The most respectable "law and order" journal, the *Legal Intelligencer*, conceded this, as indeed all do and can but do. It says:

"That the people or "the government" have the right to go back to first principles, and abolish the institutions under which they live, is indisputable, as well legally as morally, and which has been done over and over again, in France and England. The only question here is, whether there exists such a necessity."

The right of revolution includes the right of superceding, or even forcibly ejecting, unworthy or distrusted rulers. The necessity is the only question. And of this who are to be the judges? Are the officials themselves, and their retainers and dependents, of every grade? Certainly not. Are the gamblers and thieves, and vagabonds and harlots, who wish public virtue to run low? Surely not these. Both these classes then being set aside as incapable of deciding the question of "necessity," we hazard the assertion then, that, aside from these two large classes in California, the officers and those interested in office on the one hand, and the men of guilt and connivers of guilt on the other, including *certain classes* of lawyers, there is not besides, so many others as these in all the State, of disinterested, reputable persons, who disapprove of the Committee. We have heretofore described those who favor the Committee, and we here describe those who are opposed to it. We make this statement as the result of careful thought and examination, and it is our deliberate opinion. The fact, then, that the great mass of the people, deliberately and with unchanging conviction, look upon the organization ef the Committee as necessary, is a pretty strong presumption that it was so.

For the interested ones of either class which we specified, we have no apology to make. Their taunts, especially of those who once favored the Committee in other years, when their papers and their souls were their own, sound much like the invective which Thomas Paine, a distinguished advocate of "reason" and "law" and "order" hurled from the stews of Paris against Washington, the Father of his country. For the others it may not be difficult to account for their position, in their professional connection and the influences of education, association and prejudice. There were noble, most noble though mistaken men among the Tories of the revolution, who styled the revolution a "rebellion" and our fathers, "rebels." Yet the "rebellion" succeeded and "order" was found to have its empire and firm seat in the hearts of a free and sober people, not in any form held superstitiously as a sacred thing, more sacred in itself than all the interests of man. And from that revolution immeasurable benefits flowed even to those and their children who would have delivered patriots once to the gallows.

Croakers exist who will not fail to attribute every disorder in the State, every failure of justice, every crime, to the workings of the Committee. Our worst wish for them all is, that they, if worthy men, may live long to enjoy in common with us all, a state of things improved, though far from perfect, while this is earth and we are but men. Violence we expect not to end yet. Judges will still lay stripes on the backs of individuals of the sovereign people, American citizens. Men will still carry weapons, ready to usurp the office of him of "the pale horse," and to send their fellow sinners to the judgment seat of the Almighty. The defenders of criminals long scattered from their haunts and hungry for prey, will hasten back to the now silent halls of *justice*. The din of political strife will craze men. And yet for all this, a far better moral sentiment prevails to-day in this State than ever before, and there is more to bind here the resident and allure the emigrant than ever before. There is more hope for education and religion. The children of the free alone excel. We would rather preach to patriots under arms than to slaves in chains. And now if in the hour of our country's peril we have so discharged our duty as to bring peace to our consciences, let us pledge ourselves to perform each duty of the citizen more faithfully in the future than in the past. Not our institutions, but the *people* are the keepers of our liberty, and "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom."

But these are, with all their interests, in reality only our lesser duties. Our eternal citizenship is of far more concern than this which men battle so manfully to maintain. The best condition here is far short of the future felicity promised as the reward of holiness. But only exalted purity can prepare us for that citizenship which, once gained, can never be forfeited. "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? and who shall stand in his holy place? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity nor sworn deceitfully." A power which we may not resist shall soon be folded around us to bear us to other scenes than these. Be it without regrets for what we may have done here, or misgivings for what shall meet us there.

MR. KING.—We have received from the publishers of the *Wide West*, an engraving of Mr. James King of Wm. It is from a life likeness and an excellent representation.

Murder.

A few days ago, as some gentlemen were conversing in Sacramento upon the street, one of them said, "Why, it has come to such a state of things that one can't shoot a man down in the street, but they will call it murder." That is it exactly. That is just the state of public sentiment to which this State has yet to come. In a quiet New England town such an expression as we have quoted would seem utterly absurd. There the man who, on some fancied insult to his honor or wrong to his interest, will shoot down another is branded as a murderer, just as much as though he murdered for money. What right has he, save in a primitive state of society where there is no government, to redress his own wrongs? The motive for murder may not seem so mean. But the wrong done to society is the same. It is violating a fundamental idea of government, viz: that every individual surrenders his right of personal redress of wrongs for the sake of the common protection and justice to be derived through the workings of government. There is no government under this state of things, but every man is liable to be made the victim of villains who may fancy that their honor has been wounded. Casey's *honor* was wounded and he took the life of Mr. King. Mr. Hetherington was injured and he assaulted Dr. Randall, and shot at him after he was wounded and had retreated from him.

Not only is the injury to society most vital, but in the passions which inspire it, the deed is hateful. Malignity is the very soul of murder, whether the black fiend be hidden in the dress of a "gentleman," or the rags of an outcast.—It is black passion. It is that hatred, to appease which its victim must lie bleeding and stiffening in death. It makes human life as cheap as its own fiendish gratification. The murderer for money may be meaner, but he is not a less loathsome object than the passionate man, thinking to avenge his honor by taking human life. It is murder and we will write it so, and men will speak it so, and the tribunals of just judgment will punish it as such. The murderer with red hands will no longer stalk through the street an honored man. These deeds are now regarded in their true light, and the future courts of the State will be held responsible so to govern their decisions. Nay, the man who associates with the refined and the true, has less excuse than he has around whom no such influences gather.

Canes.

The support of venerable limbs, these useful articles are connected with pleasant associations. As presents bestowed upon statesmen, they represent ideas of dignity and greatness. They pass between friends as mementos of esteem.—They are preserved and carried with interest over thousands of miles and through long years. They are used by the young, not so much in the hurry of business which absorbs all thought, as in the leisurely stroll when each familiar object seen around, or borne by the person may lead the mind away in pleasant reverie. At Ashland, Clay is represented in honorable leisure under the shade of immense trees, perusing the paper of the day, watching the evanescent features of nature, his dog by his side, his cane, memento of honor, recumbent against him. But henceforth the cane is devoted to different associations. The material of which it is composed must be selected, not with reference to historical association or geographical interest, but it must be of material combining several practical qualities. In its presentation, mention must be made of the possible uses to which its construction adapts it. If bestowed upon a member of Congress, a speech like the following may not be inappropriate. "Honored fellow-citizen, Receive at our hands this mark of our high consideration and esteem. In selecting this token rather than any other, we intimate our confidence in your courage, and our expectation that you will use this instrument to rebuke and punish speech over-free and reproachful, and to answer arguments which can be answered in no other way. In anticipation of such use in vindicating honor, personal or sectional, against which a dog may not lift his tongue, we have selected material peculiarly adapting this cane to its destined use. It is not made of the live oak of any gallant ship of our country, nor is it a reed from a storied land without strength or durability. It is a new invention, a material adapted to a great variety of uses, but peculiarly useful for its present purposes, as including the qualities of tenacity and hardness combined with elasticity and withiness. It is braced with a rod of iron within and loaded with lead, representing the knock-down argument. Then, gallant citizen, receive this mark of our confidence. Spare neither young nor old. Shrink not from the rebuke of age or reputed wisdom. Prove thyself valiant in the manly strife. Sicken not at the sight of clotted blood or stiffening limbs. Answer arguments with blows, personal discomfiture with force overwhelming. Suffer no upbraiding of your birth,-home or adopted section.

Strike for the green graves of your sires,
Strike for your altars and your council fires."

The cane, the cane, it ought to be emblematized nationally. We suggest to Crawford a group to adorn the capitol. It might be the late scene in the Senate of the Suited States. Personages, Senator Sumner couchant, falling senseless to the floor. Mr. Brooks rampant continuing to repeat his murderous blows. Senators among whom, conspicuous, is Mr. Douglas in repose, restrained from interference "through motives of delicacy." Another Senator with cocked pistol preventing interference. In the distance the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* and others rushing forward, each with an uplifted cane borne as a fresh tender to the chivalrous author of the assault. The imagination of the sculptor will fill up the details. Let the cane be incorporated in our national seal and emblazoned on the star-spangled flag. Let the claw of our eagle grasp a bundle of canes. It is henceforth the guardian of our liberties, the arbiter of our disputes. Let none withhold from it its meed of honor. It should enter into state politics, not be monopolized as a national emblem. We recommend that a painting be ordered forthwith for the rooms of the Supreme Court of this State. It should be placed above the judges' bench. In the style of historic art let it be executed, and scene 1st represent one the Supreme Judges gracefully caning a citizen of Sacramento for free speech, and scene 2d represent another judge in the act of plunging a bowie knife into the neck of Hopkins.

Editors likewise may henceforth place over their columns the symbol of a cane grasped by a dripping hand and, underneath, the motto, "Great is the cane and it will prevail." We are a little in doubt whether the derivation of the word has not been mistaken by Webster and other lexicographers, and whether the article is not now returning to its original use.—The word may have come from Canis, a dog,—the ablative of which, used abverbially, is cane. Be this as it may, justice should be done to this now useful instrument of freedom, and it should be redeemed from its dull and peaceful association and placed among the muniments of war. The paintings of heroes in repose should be altered. Instead of a sword, Washington should be represented as receiving a cane. *Magna est cane—et prevalebit.*

P. T. HERBERT.—Mr. Herbert recently wrote to a gentleman of Mariposa county, who had always been opposed to him both politically and to his practices as a charlatan politician and a gambler for money; and in the letter he says his friends must move heaven and earth for his re-election; that several measures are inaugurated for the sake of which his return is essential. The same gentleman who received the letter, which he styles an impudent application to a known opponent, says that Herbert was guilty in that county, of a mean gambling trick after his election to Congress. From present appearances, Mr. Herbert is not likely to renew his appeal to this State for re-election. Political power is now interested to convict or at least to confine him until after the election, deluding the people with the show of justice.

The *Irish News*, a leading organ of the Irish in this country, has taken up this matter. It discovers that the move for an examination into the case of Herbert, in Congress, was defeated by a strict, party, Democratic vote; while all the Republican members voted for it. This, says the *News*, is that party's regard for the Irish. When votes are wanted, they flatter them; at other times, they are only fit to be beaten or killed like brutes by Congressmen. That paper further says that the Irish will hold the Democratic party responsible for that vote. It was a cold-blooded murder; and so far from securing his re-election from California, it would not be safe for Mr. Herbert to return here now.

It is said that the widow of Keating, who was murdered by Herbert, has recently died of grief.

A NEW WONDER.—Close by or under the town of Columbia, a large and rapid river runs far under the ground. A descent to it exists by means of which it was discovered. This is a deep hole through which miners have run off the washings from their sluices, and it is so filled up as to render the descent to the river perilous. True to American instinct, some one has "located a claim," with the view of tracing the stream farther up and bringing it out for mining purposes. We hope soon to obtain the results of an exploration of this new object of curiosity. To the great falls and big trees, cave and hot springs, springs of tar and beds of natural soap—we may now add, in California, an underground river, which may be connected with mammoth caves.

PERILOUS POSITION.—A party of gentlemen and ladies recently visited the Yo-Hamite Falls. Two of the gentlemen made very narrow escapes from venturing too carelessly over the cliffs. One of them, on the edge of a precipice three or four hundred feet in height, where he had stationed himself to assist some ladies in passing, placed his foot upon a piece of moss on a wet and shelving spot, close upon the verge. The moss gave way and he fell upon the inclined rock clinging to it, as upon the roof of a house with no prominent object within his grasp. It was some little time before he was rescued. Another of the party slid down a similar shelving rock towards the verge of an immense precipice, by trusting to a tree which had lodged when the water ran over the spot. The tree slid with him a few feet but caught upon an indentation in the rock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Within the past few weeks this church has settled a pastor and greatly reduced its debt and made important improvements to their building. The entrance to the building has been greatly improved at a cost of $2,500. And the debt has been reduced from $36,000 to less than $14,000, and this chiefly if not entirely in their own congregation. A large number of pews have been rented. On the whole, the church is in a most prosperous condition.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The *Chronicle* has become the organ of the Republican party. Mr. Wm. L. Newell is the proprietor, Mr. Soule having disposed of his interest in the paper. It is understood that this former talented editor of the paper, is still occupied in that capacity, assisted by the late editor of the *Journal*, Mr. J. Kingsbury and others.

The *Morning Globe* was sold by the Sheriff on Monday, and was purchased by G. K. Fitch Esq., who has since continued its publication as a daily.

HUTCHINGS' CAL. MAGAZINE.—We have received the second number of this Magazine. It contains several spirited illustrations of the Farallone islands, and also a representation of the horned frog, peculiar to California. It has several readable articles of the popular kind. The Magazine is improving. It is an enterprise worthy of being supported, and we trust it may have success.

CONCERT.—A concert is to be given at the Rev. Mr. Willey's church this evening. Considerable musical talent, it is understood, is enlisted. The choir of the church includes several choice musicians, among them Mr. Pettinos well known as a superior organist. May the concert be well attended.

NOTICE.—The "Bay Association" will meet in San Francisco on Tuesday evening next, August 12th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the First Congregational church. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

T. DWIGHT HUNT, *Moderator*.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION—*Monthly Concert of Prayer*—The monthly meeting of this Association, for Reports from the different Sabbath Schools and for prayer, will be held on Sunday evening next, 10th inst., at the First Presbyterian church, (Stockton street,) at 7 1-2 o'clock. An address, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, singing by the children, and other interesting exercises may be expected. Superintendents, Teachers, Scholars and friends of Sabbath Schools are particularly invited to be present by the Secretary, S. B. Stoddard.

LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—A benefit for this charitable institution was given at the American theatre on Monday night last, at which was realized a handsome sum. We would state that any persons wishing to contribute to this society, can do so by calling at 102 Battery street, or at 151 Sacramento street.

☞ Rev. David McClure, of the Presbyterian church, has recently removed from Georgetown to Martinez; he having been invited and received most cordially by the citizens of the latter place.

Freedom of Speech in Oregon.

We have been called upon by Mr. John Beeson, an elderly gentleman late from Rogue River Valley, where his family yet remains. Mr. Beeson was compelled to leave the Valley on account of his open and avowed hostility to the Indian war, and the fear that representations which he had made abroad by letters, would be likely to interfere with the appropriation the Oregonians hope to receive from Government.

Mr. Beeson has shown us several letters from himself, published in the *Oregon Argus*, from which it appears that not only himself, but others have steadily resisted the encroachments, aggressions, and brutal cruelties, through which individuals have provoked the hostility of the Indians; and that, influenced by motives drawn from the Word of God, he has sought to lead men to treat the Indian tribes as human beings, and not as brutes. While other papers refused his communications, the *Argus* has published them. Other men, holding the same opinions as himself, have been induced through fear to remain silent.

It is well known that Gen. Wool displeased the Oregonians because he would not wage an exterminating warfare against the Indians. Gen. Palmer has likewise shared the same obloquy for similar sentiments; and the clamor for his removal in consequence of those sentiments has been successful. Dr. McLaughlin, the old and honored agent of the Hudson Bay Company has pronounced the war a wicked and needless one. At this distance we cannot as yet judge of it fully. Doubtless it is the old story of Indian wars in the later settlements of the country; when lust and violence and the shooting of Indians as cattle, the breaking of every faith, the requiring of everything and yielding no right, forced the Indians to fight. The depredations of a few expose the lives of the innocent who are disposed to deal truly with the Indians. In the end the war becomes necessary; in the beginning it comes from the baseness and iniquity of individuals. They will have the sin to answer for. The lives of innocent families as well as the blood of the poor, hunted Indians be upon the head of those whom lust and violence impel to the cowardly business of trespassing upon the weak.

We feel a deep sympathy for this worthy man, who has been driven from his home and family, to seek shelter from the violence of hateful, wicked men. A man of peace and religion, he has offended no law save that of brute censorship of speech. He is cast in our midst, and we invoke Christian hospitality that he may not suffer here.

Editorial Correspondence.

ANGEL'S CAMP.—*Rich Quartz.*—Seven miles south-west of Murphy's is Angel's Camp. One year since it was swept clean by a fire, which, beginning at the extreme upper end, passed down the whole length to the last building, leaving not a single house standing. But the town has risen from its ashes, with more buildings and larger, and many of them of stone.—Around the place are some good ravine and surface diggings, but the principle mining importance of the town, is in its gradually developing quartz mining resources. These differ from any other locality which we have yet visited, being indeed of such a character, that they can scarcely be classed among quartz mines. The veins are numerous, scattered, and generally very narrow. But as they are traced downward they converge, gradually uniting with larger veins, yet ever maintaining their uniform richness.—These veins are generally soft and crumbly more so than the slate through which they shoot up: sometimes appearing much like dark yellow ochre, and again of a very porous, brittle, glass, like oxide of iron. Sometimes the vein is evidently quartz, but so decomposed that it is easily broken with the pickaxe, and one-half may be washed in a sluice. But in this case, all the pebbles and stones are thrown out to be crushed, and are often found to be hard quartz. Other veins again, and especially when followed down to a great depth, become regular, solid white quartz, in which much of pure crystalized iron pyrites is to be seen. This the miners always regard as a very encouraging sign. The iron pyrites often so coats the gold that it is impossible to catch it with quicksilver, since it will not amalgamate. The gold from the soft veins is some of the finest and purest that we have seen; fine as flour, and perfectly bright and clear. We should judge that the quartz mines in this locality bid fair to become some of the most important and extensive yet known in the State. For a mile the veins have been traced. The section coursed by the parallel veins is perhaps a mile in width, and they lie so close together, that in some cases the whole intervening rock may be profitably crushed. Only one small mill is yet put up, the work thus far expended being chiefly in prospecting. The proprietors seem determined to advance slowly and surely.

The discovery of these veins was fortuitous. A quartz dike extends past this place nearly a hundred miles in length, north and south. Sometimes it forms a white capping ridge on the tops of high mountains; and in some places, as at Carson Hill, this ridge was found rich in gold. An excitement at one time arose about it, and for miles the ridge was marked off in claims. A Mr. Winters who had recently come, to the country with his family, visited the place in '51, and finding no spot unclaimed set out to return below. As he was proceeding he was attracted from his path by a piece of white marble attached to a root turned up, and which he at first supposed to be a written notice posted on the stump. They laid a claim on the spot; and hence the discovery of these rich veins which we have described, and which were reached only after two years of faithful prospecting. Now the claim could not be purchased, except for a vast amount of money. Socially, Angel's Camp is in advance of many other towns; it is unusually orderly and sober. It has two schools, a male and female teacher, a large Division of the Sons of Temperance, a temple of forty members, Odd Fellows and Masons lodges, and about forty families within a mile of the Post Office.

SAN ANDREAS.—From Angel's about sixteen miles northwest, by a few small dilapidated towns, we came to San Andreas, around which, one year since, excellent tunnel diggings were supposed to have been struck. These tunnels seemed to have failed, but ravine diggings on a branch of the Mokelumne river support a town of some two hundred and fifty inhabitants. We were not particularly impressed with their energy in respect to those things which improve society; yet we made the acquaintance of some worthy people and hope to visit them again under more favorable circumstances, when money shall be more plenty after the rains of the coming winter.

NORTH BRANCH.—Two miles farther down the river is a pleasant country community, including some fourteen families scattered within three-quarters of a mile around their Post Office mining on the river, or in the hills, or cultivating the rich soil of the bottom lands with every variety of grains and vegetables. Such a community as this we love to visit; it seems like home, where the people are living, enjoying and improving themselves. They are more hopeful and better than places of mere trade and business, where men with little exercise of generous traits of human nature, live heartless, soulless, only like cog-wheels, turning and plying by one another to grind out nothing but money, money; now and then snatching after some bare excitement in the way of theaters, politics, daily news and novels.

MOKELUMNE HILL.—Seven miles farther along, up a rolling, broken, romantic region to the northeast, is Mokelumne Hill, the shire town of Calaveras county. It occupies a high elevated position, and commands one of the finest prospects of any large town which we have visited in the mountains of California. Tunneling was here commenced at an early day, along an exceedingly rich lead west of the town; while in the region of the lead, great numbers of expensive shafts were sunk and costly tunnels driven, which were an entire loss to the workmen. Also very extensive surface and ravine mining was carried on and is so still, though the average yield has come down to no more than about three dollars a day. Some few are netting large receipts. The town is one of the most pleasant and well-built places in the mining region. Two years since it was entirely burned all but its suburbs. But immediately it commenced re-building in a substantial manner, of fire-proof material, with which it is well provided. Among the different results of ancient volcanic action, producing in some places streams of molten lava, in others, rivers of boiling mud, ashes and water, and every variety of mixture, a stratum of peculiar rock was here formed, light, brittle, unstratified, easily wrought and of variegated colors, often flesh color and even red; a stone that is perfectly proof against the action of heat. Of this material, all their large buildings, their Court house and others are built, giving the town a peculiarly beautiful and stable appearance, which awakens the admiration of the visitor and creates a feeling of security against fire to the inhabitants, which is unknown in other mountain towns. The society here, like other county towns in California, includes some of the worst and lowest of human beings, if such can be said to belong to society, and also some of the most worthy people and a good number of very fine families whose acquaintance we have made. All the common social and reformatory societies of the country are here found, besides a good Church of Christ on the old basis of the New England Churches, with an excellent and talented minister, Rev. Mr. Zelie. Divine service is observed regularly in the Court room each Sabbath; but for the greatest prosperity of religious society a place of worship is needed, dedicated wholly to religious observances. May the people remember that while their Pastor ministers to them in spiritual things, it is both the dictate of reason and the requirement of God that they shall minister abundantly to him in temporal things. Before closing, we should say that upon these high hills, where it might seem that nothing of importance would grow, we visited one of the finest vegetable gardens that we ever saw.

S. V.

For the Pacific.

Are You Ready for the Question?

CITIZENS:—The question is upon the suppression of the rule of personal vengeance,—a law otherwise known as the law of the *Bowie-knife and the Pistol*. Are you ready for the question? This law takes on two forms. One is that of the duel, by which one individual challenges another to single combat with deadly weapons,—and the other is that of assassination, by which one attacks another wherever he can be found, and murders him if he can. The first was prohibited in the Constitution of the State, under the severest penalties. This prohibition was afterward carried out by the enactment of corresponding laws, which, to our shame and irreparable injury, have been, to this hour, a dead letter. The second is a crime of so barbarous a character, that it is recorded as one of the gravest offences against the peace and dignity of the State. The substance of the rule in question is this:

Any man, deeming himself sufficiently aggrieved, may avenge himself upon his adversary by an open and public assault, even to the extent of taking life; and all legislation inconsistent herewith, shall in such cases be null, and of no effect; and officers af justice are expected to conduct themselves accordingly.

For illustration of the practical working of these two forms of violence, refer to the following cases.

Denver *vs.* Gilbert, shot dead in a duel.

Gwin *vs.* McCorkle, shots exchanged, but quarrel settled without bloodshed.

Bateman *vs.* Soule, public and deadly assault, without previous notice, which, however, did not have a fatal termination.

Herbert *vs.* a hotel servant, assassinated in public.

Casey *vs.* King, assaulted and mortally wounded by a pistol shot in the public street.

Murray *vs.* Hill, assaulted and maimed with a deadly weapon.

Hetherington *vs.* Randall, attacked and shot dead in the office of a hotel. Together with others too numerous to mention.

This question is pressed to issue by its friends. A decision is not sought in the ordinary way. The law is not written. It is presented for enactment before no deliberative or legislative body. It is sought to be enacted by custom, and to be established by precedent. It is assumed to exist, and to override all other law, human or divine. Acting upon this assumption, its advocates proceed accordingly, and *defy justice.*—They declare the vote passed in their favor, and assume the law to be established, in the absence of any combined and forcible public decision to the contrary. This assumption, to be sure, is assumption only, and it is that of but few individuals comparatively, but if it is not denied and resisted, it will have the effect of being the decision of a majority. Hence the necessity of a "show of hands:" the utterance of the public voice upon this question. Unless the law of personal revenge is the will of the people, which it is not,—the people can alone prevent its establishment, by exercising their power, AND PUTTING IT DOWN. Its advocates, by their conduct, have put it distinctly to this issue, and here it must be met and decided.

THE EFFECT OF THE DECISION.—If the advocates of the law of personal revenge prevail, the effect may be easily foreseen. We have had enough of the effect of the attempt to enforce it here already, to intimate what the state of things would be under its complete reign. The law in question, is one of which each individual is at once judge and executive. Every individual is to determine for himself when he is sufficiently insulted or offended to warrant an attack upon his adversary. He is also the judge of the time, place, and mode of attack, and the extent to which he will carry it if he can. And all who uphold this barbarous law, combine to see the individual go "unwhipped of justice," if he escapes from the hands of the party attacked, and the attack is so planned, in most cases, as to insure this in the outset. If this "higher law" is inaugurated among us, boys in school will quickly catch the spirit of it, and feel insulted by wholesome discipline, and take the liberty of seeking revenge in taking the lives of their teachers. Free speech will be at an end, except at the peril of instant assassination, if any persons choose to take offense. The press will be under the same despotism, and be able to speak only in a prescribed way, except at the risk of life.

It is not necessary to add more at present.—We have had experience already to teach us the working of this law of revenge so far. And this only foreshadows what would be the effect of its full establishment. If the contrary opinion prevails, the liberty of the personal redress of wrongs will be suppressed. Individuals will be obliged to leave that to society. They will be compelled to seek it through the laws, where all stand on an equality, and all will be treated as they deserve. It is one characteristic of true civilization, that individuals yield the right of avenging their wrongs to society, and receive protection in their persons and property from society through its laws and officers. This is real "law," this is true "order." If the people enact this law, and execute it, the carrying of concealed weapons will be one of the greatest of offences,—duels will be prevented, or if they take place, those who are concerned in them will be severely punished,—assaults and personal violence will be considered as next to murder in guilt, and perpetrators will be treated accordingly.

This is the question, plainly stated, now at issue before the people of this State. It is pressed to decision by the bold assumption on the part of the *friends of weapons*, that they have decided it, and that it is decided in their favor. It will be so decided in fact, unless the people show emphatically, and unmistakably that it is not so, and compel these blusterers to appear before the laws for their redress of grievances, or be summarily punished for taking the matter into their own hands. The question is between *the reign of the pistol and the knife, or the reign of law.* Are you ready for the question?

LEX.

Teachers' Convention at Benicia.

The State Superintendent of Public Schools has issued a call for a Teachers' Institute, to be held at Benicia, on the 12th of August. It is to be hoped that Boards of Education and School Committees will respond to the call, by granting all teachers under their control a week's vacation, and that every teacher in the State will attend the convention. The convention should have been called in San Francisco, where the proceedings could be reported and sent out all over the State; but an enthusiastic meeting wherever held, may accomplish a great deal.—There is a pressing necessity for the convention. The organization of a system of public schools for our Jtate has hardly commenced. Outside of our large cities there is hardly a free common school. Quartz mills are numerous: school-houses few. Politicians are plentiful as grasshoppers in their season; but earnest workers in educational interests, as sparsely scattered as "law and order" men in the mountains.—The people favor public schools, but their interest needs to be systematized and directed.—There is money enough; only the people's elbows want jogging. Politicians have tinkered away on school laws to little or no purpose; it is time that teachers should go to work in earnest. The Convention, we are glad to know, is to be strictly a *Teachers'* meeting, for the discussion of the practical issues of the day. It too often happens that *itinerant* talkers monopolize the time of such meetings; that transcendental geniuses, afflicted with a flow of nonsense, try to palm themselves off as the learned owls of education. We are glad to learn that such "outside" retailers of second-hand "old clothes" will receive a *quietus* in the coming meeting.

But what good will result from the Convention, says some tough *practicalist*. What good? Good every where, and every way. Such conventions have galvanized the lifeless schools of the East, and sent a living thrill of enthusiasm through their teachers. Associated effort is the great engine of the times in every thing.—The Convention must draw up a short, stirring circular, an earnest appeal to the people, to be published in every paper in the State. It must decide upon and recommend the best modern text-books to be used in the schools of the State. The floating character of our population demands a uniform series for the State. Many of our schools are using the books cast out of Eastern schools years ago. A good text-book is next in importance to a good teacher.—"Smith's Productive Grammar"—productive of grammatical dullness alone—"Webster's old Speller" and "Murray's Grammar," bear the same relation to modern books, that an old "Queen's Arm" does to a Sharpe's Rifle. Sweep all such rubbish out of school. Teachers should be the judges of their own tools.

Arrangements must be made for a regularly organized Teacher's Institute, to be held next year. The State should make an appropriation to aid the movement. Let the teachers urge it upon the attention of the next Legislature.—The teachers ought to make strenuous efforts to secure the nomination of an able man for the next State Superintendent. In the election of that officer, political principles and affinities should be disregarded. If there is a public apathy in educational matters, let not teachers fold their hands in listlessness, and grumble about it. The office of the *true* teacher is to move public opinion. He must influence *men* as well as little boys. His work is only begun in the school-room: his broadest sphere of action is among parents. The *pedagogue* is a fixture of the desk: the *true teacher* a living being, moving among *men*. *Stir up the people.* They have money enough to sustain schools;—talk to them till they can't help giving it. Let the teachers go to the convention. Let them flock together as miners rush to "rich diggings"—they may make a strike. There is a broad field to '*prospect*.'—Let the ladies go as well as the gentlemen. Teachers go to the Convention; gather strength from union; have a sociable time, and go then back to the busy school-room refreshed and invigorated in mind and soul.

S * * *.—

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AT STOCKTON.—On Friday last, Judge Schaffer of the County Court, shamefully attacked Capt. Lyons on the Levee, just as the latter was about stepping on the boat. A wound was inflicted upon the head with a cane.

☞ Recent letters from Rev. Wm. Speer state that he is improving in health.

Home Matters.

OFFICIAL DEFALCATION.—The Board of Investigation have reported a defalcation in the accounts of the late County Assessor, James W. Stillman. A deficit of six or seven thousand dollars in the poll-tax department alone has been discovered. Mr. Stillman has published a card, in which he states that he has an offset to that amount.

ESCAPE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—About two o'clock on Sunday night last, the bark *Teresa Terry* hoisted anchor and set sail, having on board, it is said, a number of coolies, who were purchased at Macao, and who are to be taken to Callao and sold. The captain of the bark was under $2,000 bonds for her retention. She was pursued but not overtaken.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday last a presentation ceremony took place at Musical Hall. The first troop Citizens' Dragoons, were presented with a couple of guide flags by two young ladies—Miss Anna Alton and Miss Carrie Smith. Capt. Bradt, captain of the company, was also presented with a magnificent sword by the company. The ceremony was exceedingly interesting.

FRUIT.—A store is open on Merchant street for the sale of fruit from one ranch, that of Wm. Neely Thompson, of Sonoma. The ranch is expected to yield about 5,000 baskets of peaches this year. We saw some forty baskets for sale at from 35 to 75 cents per pound.

HONORARY.—Gov. Foote has been appointed to preside at the Lafayette celebration.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, a fire took place on Pacific street between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Six frame buildings were destroyed. Loss about $15,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOLIAH.—The steamer *Goliah* arrived from Humboldt Bay and Crescent City, on Tuesday. She brings no news of importance.

EXECUTION.—Jack Williams, the man who murdered Casper Sheppard at Campo Seco, May 25, 1855, was hung at Mokelumne Hill on Friday last.

☞ The Soda Springs Hotel, situated about five miles from Napa, and opened about ten days since, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss, $15,000. The fire caught from burning grass on the hill-side.

☞ The rooms of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, in the Exchange building, were broken open on Sunday night and robbed of $300.

DEPARTURE.—Judge Chambers, late of the house of Page, Bacon & Co., left on the steamer of the 5th. Judge Chambers was well and honorably known here.

THE JULY INTEREST.—The State Treasurer announces that he has made arrangements with Wells, Fargo & Co., to pay the interest on the State bonds, provided it was not paid in New York between the 5th and 20th July last.

☞ It is said that the *Sierra Nevada* took nearly one hundred recruits for Walker's army.

☞ Three hundred and twenty dollars have been sent from Forest City to the sufferers at Nevada.

Loss estimated at $500,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STILL ANOTHER TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Tuesday, a telegraphic dispatch to this city announced that Diamond Springs had been totally destroyed by fire. Only ten houses left standing. Loss supposed to be about $500,000. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

TREASURE SHIPMENT.—The *Sonora* took $1 831,708, and the *Sierra Nevada*, $108,810 Total $1,940,518.

PRISONERS SHIPPED.—The following persons were sent away on the steamer of the 5th:—Edward Bulger, Mike Brannigan, H. F. Toy and John Cooney.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—In Petaluma on Monday morning last, at about three o'clock, a brick building fell, destroying property to the amount of about $10,000.

☞ Two Sacramento thieves, named Jno. Etherton and John McCarthy were arrested as they were about leaving on the *Sierra Nevada* on Tuesday.

MARK BRUMAGIM. MORTON CHEESE
JOHN A. PAXTON. J. H. BRUMAGIM.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
Marysville.
Corner of High street and the Plaza.
The highest price paid for
Gold Dust.
Advances made on Gold Dust to Assay, or to forward to the Mint for Coinage.
One per cent. per Month Interest
Will be allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable ten days after sight.
M. B. & CO. have a TREASURY VAULT, of the most approved construction, and will receive
General and Special Deposits.
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—ON—
DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
SACRAMENTO CITY & SAN FRANCISCO
Our Sight and Time Drafts on
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SIGHT DRAFTS ON
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Boston,
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WORKS,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,
Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!
TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES.
Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles.
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.
☞ Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.
R. F. KNOX & CO.
ap 20 tf

RELEASE OF JUDGE TERRY.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that the Committee have this morning set Judge Terry at liberty. Under all circumstances, we doubt not that this was the wiser course.

☞ Georgetown is but partially recovering from the effects of the fire: the mines of the place having greatly diminished in importance.

☞ Placerville and Nevada are rapidly rebuilding.

Rev. E. A. Hazen.—We have received another letter from this gentleman, which neither justice nor courtesy requires us to publish. It is therefore subject to his order.

Office of Sheriff declared Vacant.—Mr. Scannel not being able to file a new bond, and Mr. Cook, of Palmer, Cook & Co., having petitioned to be released from the bond, the County Judge yesterday declared the office of Sheriff of the County of San Francisco vacant.

Arrival of the Cortes.—The steamship *Cortes* arrived from Panama on Friday, having left there on the 20th ult. She brings no later Eastern news. It is stated that Charles Duane had so conducted himself at Panama, that he was ordered by the authorities to leave. He had placed himself under the protection of the American Consul.

A private letter to Freeman & Co., states that on the down passage of the *Stephens*, Mulloy, one of the persons banished by the Vigilance Committee, was missed on the 16th July. It is supposed that he jumped overboard. Mahony left the ship upon her arrival at Acapulco.

Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee of Congress.

The Committee close their report by the statement that the following facts and conclusions are established by the sworn and voluminous testimony submitted.

First.—That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law has been carried by organized invasions from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second—That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally-constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws and their enactments are therefore null and void.

Third—That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property, and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth—That the election under which the sitting Delegate, John W. Whitefield, holds his seat, was not held in pursuance of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those resident citizens who voted for him.

Fifth—That the election under which the contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held in pursuance of law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of the resident citizens who voted for him.

Sixth—That Andrew H. Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens than John W. Whitefield, for Delegate.

Seventh—That in the present condition of the Territory, a fair election cannot be held without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth—That the various elections held by the people of the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

As it is not the province of your Committee to suggest remedies for the existing troubles in the Territory of Kansas, they content themselves with the foregoing statement of facts.

Religious Notice.—There will be Public Meetings held at the "Hall of the Sons of Temperance," on Washington Street, between Sansome and Montgomery, every Sabbath day, viz: A Prayer Meeting at ten o'clock, A. M., and Public Lecture at three P. M. Mr. J. W Armstrong, Esq., will lecture next Sabbath, August 10, 1856, at three o'clock P. M.

Nath'l Thurston.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th of August, by the Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Wm. H. Dowe, of New York, to Miss Jennie Crawford, of Troy.

New York and Troy papers please copy.

In this city, on Friday evening, Aug. 1st, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Low to Miss Jane Benston.

In this city, Aug. 2d, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Francois Adriaansen, of Holland, to Miss Mary Louisa Boelger, late of New York.

In this city, July 30, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. John H. Corbett to Miss Ann Pollock, all of San Francisco.

July 17th, by Rev. W. W. Brier, W. B. Read, Esq., of Alvarado, to Miss M. Joanna Harlin, late of Philadelphia, Penn.

Aug. 3d, by Rev. W. W. Brier, Judge Joel Russell, of Alameda county, to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Thomas Bartlett, Esq., recently from Bangor, Me.

DIED.

In this city, Aug. 5, Annette M., daughter of Mr. Samuel A. Chapin, aged 10 years and 8 months.

The funeral will be attended at the residence of the parents, Powell street, second door north from Clay, on Thursday, Aug. 7th at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends are invited to attend.

At his residence in San Francisco, Aug. 4th, Mr. H. W. Fairbanks, a native of Winthrop, Maine, aged 38.

In this city, Aug. 3, Mr. Thomas McGeorge, Sr., late of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56 years.

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF A REALLY wonderful and most benificent method of applying ELECTRICITY for the removal from the human system of Mercury in all its forms, iron, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, quinine, and all other metals, minerals, and insiduous drugs, and the consequent speedy cure of Paralysis, Cholic and Lame Wrist, Indolent Ulcers, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Diseased Liver, Kidneys, Tic Doloreux and all Nervous affections, etc—is termed as above. The cure is almost immediate. These Baths produce the most gratifying and delightful sensations, without shock or disagreeable disturbance of the system. Those who have been without hope for months or years—those who are "neither dead nor alive"—those who feel cold and torpid—those who know they are "full of mercury" iron, etc., and wish to have it "taken out" of them—all—will take these Electro-Chemical Baths. The Ladies will find them of inestimable value, as removing diseased conditions, they render the skin clear, soft and smoother. A competent lady will attend to them.

☞ DISEASES OF THE EYE ☜

Are also treated with the most extraordinary success.—Let all who suffer first call and inquire into my mode of treatment.

TO DYSPEPTICS—Among Professional and Business Men—desirous of CURE without the loss of business time, and with but little inconvenience and trouble. A Permanent Cure, not patchwork, is promised them. It is a well established fact that all medical remedies not only fail to cure, but AGGRAVATE dyspeptic difficulties. I have located my Water Cure (and have also greatly modified and improved that system, the result of some 12 or 14 years' practice,) in the new fire-proof brick building, S. E. corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, the very center of San Francisco, within five or ten minutes walk of almost all its business men, where I administer treatment at all times (to suit) furnishing actual rest and tranquil repose to overtaxed systems, and not only SUSTAINING THEM FOR BUSINESS DUTIES, but supplying recuperating force for a renewal of life's powers and eventual and generally speedy restoration to health. If desired, references to gentlemen who have proved the efficacy of MY mode of treatment, which is both more speedy and successful, as well as entirely different from that adopted by all other practitioners of whatever school.

☞ Apply by letter or personally, to Dr. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician.

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BOOTS AND SHOES—	
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges	
BREAD—	
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb	6
Navy in bbls	5 1-2
Crackers in tins	8 @ 10
BROOMS—	
Eastern, per dozen	3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—	
Sperm ℔ lb	45
Adamantine	23 @ 24
COFFEE—	
Java	13 @ 13½
Manilla	13
Rio	13 @ 14
CORDAGE—	
Manilla, American, small size	15
Tarred do do	13
Bale Rope do do	
COAL—	
Lackawana	16,00
Cumberland	25,00
DRY GOODS—	
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges	
Blankets, cost and charges	
Brown Sheetings	8 @ 8½
do Drillings	8 @ 8¼
Bleached Shirtings	8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5	30
do do No. 6 to 10	25
FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Gallego & Haxall	14,00
Domestic	7¾ @ 8
Corn meal, half bbls	4,00
FRUITS & PRESERVES—	
Apples, dried	10
Peaches do Chile	25 @ 30
Currants, Zante	25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz	4,25
Ass'td Preserves	5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins	5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts	5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna choice	16½
Raisins per box, layer	5 @ 5 50
Almonds	12 @ 16
Walnuts, English	06
Lobsters, in lb tins	4,50
Turkey, do do	6,00
Chicken, do	6,50
GRAIN—	
Barley	2¾
Wheat	4½
Oats	3,00
GUNNY BAGS—	
In bales	14
do bundles	13
GUNPOWDER—	
Am. Blasting	6,50
HARDWARE—	
Shovels, Ames' L H bright	10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'	10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—	
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz	4,50
IRON—	
Scotch Pig, per ton	@ 35,00
LUMBER—	
Eastern Lumber	50,00 @ 75,00
Shingles, Eastern	5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber	30,00 @36,00
Oregon do	30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—	
Sheet Lead	9
Lead Pipe	@ 10½
White Lead pure	8 @ 9
LIME AND CEMENT—	
Cement, Rosendale	@ 2,75
Lime	5,00
OILS—	
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal	1,20@1,25
Sperm, crude	1,00
Olive, in bottles	4,50
Turpentine	70 @ 72½
POTATOES—	
California	1½ @ 2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—	
Beef, mess bbl	18,00
Pork, clear, bbls	30,00
do mess	28,00
Bacon Ex. Clear	19,00
Hams, in brine	16,00 @17,00
Mackerel	8½ @10
Lard, in 10 lb tins	18 @19,00
do 20 lb do	16 1-2
do in kegs	17
Butter new Eastern	37½ @ 40
Cheese, do	15
do California	20
Sugar, Crushed	14½ @ 15
do New Orleans	11
do Manilla	7½
do China, No 1	7½@8
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb	12
do Brown	8
Saleratus, per lb	5
Cream Tartar. lb. papers	30
Oysters, per doz	8,00 @ 9,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb	40 @ 70
do Imperial & Hyson	40
RICE— *Duty: 20 per. cent ad val.*	
Carolina, in casks, ℔ lb	6½ @
do kegs, do	@
China, No. 1 do	@ 6½
do No. 2 do	@ 6
do No. 3 do	@
Batavian, No. 1 do	@ 6
do inferior, do	@
Manila, No. 1 do	@
do No. 2 do	@
Peruvian do	@
SYRUP—	
East Boston	90
SALT—	
Fine, 20lb bags	33
do 10lb bags	17½
do 5lb do	10 @ 11
SPICES—	
Assorted, cost and charges	
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross	32,00
TIN PLATES—	
Plates, I C coke	13,00
do I X charcoal	14,00

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Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.

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Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.

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DR. BOURNE, Water Cure Physician, having every facility for the scientific administration of Water treatment, offers the advantages of this natural, rational, and most efficacious mode of curing diseases to invalids, in either acute or chronic stages of suffering, and especially to those laboring under the

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF CALOMEL

and Drug treatment generally.

There are no nauseous or poisonous medicines to swallow or pay for, as DR. BOURNE does not administer any whatever, nor bleed, cup or leach; so it is not only the Best but Cheapest system for restoration of health.

☞ In Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Isthmus Fever, ALL Nervous and Sexual disorders—in fact in all cases, the WATER CURE is of UNEQUALED VALUE.

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In consequence of many applications being made at the Trinity Grammar School during the past twelve months for the accommodation of pupils with board, the eligible premises, lately the residence of the Rev. C. B. Wyatt, have been taken for the purpose of establishing a COLLEGE in San Francisco—an institution said to be greatly needed by many parties in the City and State generally.

The premises comprise a commodious School Room, with an extensive enclosed play ground: a gymnasium and other amusements for the health and recreation of the pupils, will shortly be added.

The house is advantageously situated on Bush street, which is entirely planked, and easy of access from the city. The dormitories are light and capacious; and the other arrangements are such as to recommend it for the purpose of studious retirement, and as a healthy residence. The table will be abundantly supplied with plain and wholesome food.

The teachers would here mention that having had the advantages of education from two of the best Universities in Europe, they can conscientiously guarantee sound and useful instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, and it is therefore hoped that parents will be assured they are not trusting their children to inexperienced hands. The teachers will devote their whole time to the pupils; and it will be their constant aim to promote the utmost diligence in their studies, with correct morals, industrious habits, and gentlemanly demeanor.

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The Pupils will re-commence their Studies on Monday, the 16th of June.

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ARTHUR CHITTENDEN, Somerset House Government School of Design, London.

SENOR F. HERRARA, Professor of Modern language.

Lecturers on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

REV. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, M.A., Principal of the San Francisco Female Institute, Lecturer on Chemistry.

JOHN CHITTENDEN, Principal of the San Francisco College.

⁂ Further particulars are contained in the book of printed Rules, &c, which will be sent, on application to any part of the country; and which may also be had at the College, or at any of the San Francisco Booksellers. N. B. Address through Wells, Fargo, & Co. je 12 tf

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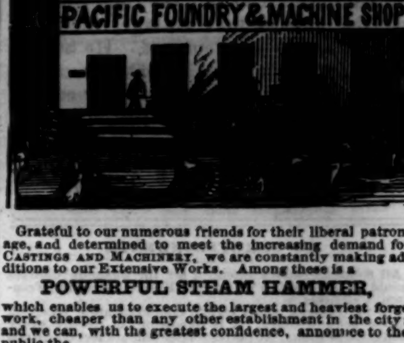

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" " Times,
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Blackwood's "
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National "
Leslie's N. Y. Journal,
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" Know Nothing,
" Olive Branch
" Yankee Blade,
" " Privateer,
" Waverly Magazine,
" Pilot,
" Flag of Union,
" Star S. Banner,
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Portland Transcript,
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" Journal,
" Atlas,
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Detroit Free Press,
Rochester Republican,
Munroe Co. Democrat,
Newark Sentinel,
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Lowell Journal,
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" Mirror,
Norwich (Ct.) Tribune,
N. W. (Gazette) Galena,
Savanah (G. A.) News,
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CASES of new style of fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Cases of plain and fancy Satinett Pants;
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In addition to the above we have a great variety of Goods in our line too numerous to mention, selected by one of the firm now in New York, which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the package or single dozen; to which we invite the early attention of buyers

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apr10-tf San Francisco

MISCELLANY.

The Rev. David Nelson.

I have long wondered that a memoir has not been written of the Rev. David Nelson. The sketch he gives of himself in his "Cause and Cure of Infidelity," is of necessity incomplete. One would gladly know more of him. The writer met him in 1842, at the house of a clergyman in Western Massachusetts. One could not be with him without feeling that he was a holy man, bearing about with him the atmosphere of heaven. "Whoever goes to heaven," said Mrs. R——, the wife of his host, "will find Dr. Nelson there." He had come from Missouri to obtain donations of books for his mission institute. He was in feeble health, enveloping himself very closely on going into the keen air. He was very sparing in his diet, and said he had been hungry for two years; but having had two fits of apoplexy, he felt it his duty to live thus abstemiously; for said he, "It is worth hundreds and hundreds of dollars to be allowed to preach one sermon, and if it should be the means of saving a soul, nobody can compute the value."

Mr. R—— asked him as to the success of his "Cause and Cure," and he said he was continually receiving letters from persons converted by means of it. A lawyer in Maine who had been brought to Christ by his instrumentality, wrote to him repeatedly, soliciting him to visit him, and he went at last, making the long journey on purpose to see him. "I thought," he said with a lovely smile, "I should like to pray with that man once."

I heard him preach several times. His sermons contained many beautiful illustrations of truth contained in his text, and were full of Christ. "He scatters terrible," said a would-be critic in the congregation. "Scatters gold-dust, scatters wheat," said his pastor.

On one occasion he related the following incident: He went to the house of a young man of wealth, on an evening when the brilliant parlors were filled with sons and daughters of fashion. After the crowd had dispersed, as he sat alone with the young man, he began to talk with him about the interests of his soul. The man replied that he would gladly become a Christian, if he knew what to do. "Suppose," said Dr. Nelson, "the Lord Jesus stood in this room, and you knew it was the Lord Jesus, and he should look kindly on you, and stretch out his hand toward you, and should say 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest,' what would you do?" "I would go to him, and fall down before him, and ask him to save me," was the reply.

"But what if your gay companions were in the room, and they should point and laugh at you?" "I should not care for that. I should go to the Lord Jesus."

"Well, the Lord is really in this room, though you cannot see him, and he stretches out his hand to you, and says 'Come unto me;' and you should believe what he says in his letter, the Bible, as much as though you heard the words." Soon after this conversation, he had the pleasure of meeting this young man at the table of the Lord.—*Presb. Witness.*

The Best Speech

One of the speakers at a late public meeting in Boston revived the following pleasant story:

In the good old days when Gen. Jackson was President, he was making a tour to visit the northern portion of his dominion, and was received at every city and at every village by a ceremonious welcome. Committees were appointed, and every man had a little speech of his own to make. It happened that in the city of New York, the arrangement was to have the committee of the city government go to Amboy, and meet the General on board the steamboat, and there welcome him to the hospitality of New York and escort him to the city.

The Chairman of the Committee was an Alderman, distinguished for more unquestioned soundenessin the democratic faith than for shining talents as an orator, one of the very few persons in our country who really are wholly unaccustomed to public speaking. When the committee reached Amboy, the General came on board the boat, and they stepped forward and were presented. The Alderman, making a most profound bow, and having prepared himself most elaborately, began—"May it please your Excellency"—and then suddenly seemed struck with confusion. He looked around to his brethren for help, but nothing was suggested, and again he began with a profound bow—"May it please your Excellency"—and again he stuck. The General stood waiting with a bland expression of countenance, and he began in the same way the third time, and with a like result, and then holding out his hand to the President, human nature burst forth. "Hang it all, I have forgot my whole speech. We're glad to see you, Gineral." The General shook his hand and said it was the pleasantest as well as the shortest speech he had heard, since he had left home.

I Want to be an Angel.

In the door of a New England cottage sat a little child, at the close of a summer Sabbath-day. The twilight was fading, and as the shades of evening deepened into darkness, one after another of the stars stood out in the sky, and looked down on the child in his thoughtful mood. He looked up into the mysterious chambers above him, and counted the bright spots as they came, till his eyes grew weary of watching the worlds of light, which to him were only holes in heaven's floor to let the glory through. And the child became so thoughtful in his reverie, that his mother said to him,

"What are you thinking of, my son?"

He started, as if suddenly awakened from a dream; and when she repeated her inquiry, he could only say,

"I was thinking—"

"Yes, my dear child, I knew you were thinking, and I wish you would tell your mother what you were thinking of?"

"Oh," said he, and his little eyes sparkled in the dark with the thought on his lips—"oh, mother, *I want to be an angel!*"

"And will you tell me, my precious boy, why you would be an angel?"

"Heaven is away up there, mother, and God is there, and the angels love him, and are so good and so happy; I want to be good, and go there, to love God, and be an angel to wait on him forever."

There was something so like the voice of heaven in these child-words, that the mother—proud of her son, but trembling for her treasure—called him to her knee, and as he laid his head on her bosom and wept, she thought she had been warned as in a vision. But she was wise as well as fond in her affection, and she kissed his forehead and smoothed his silken hair, and in a low, gentle voice told him to be a good boy, and by-and-by he should be an angel among angels. His young heart was comforted. He sat on her knee for an hour, and asked strange, deep questions, which the mother could not always answer; and then he knelt by her side, and with her soft hand on his head, he repeated his evening prayer. A few minutes afterward he was in his cot asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of heaven.

Within less than a quarter of a year, when the summer was gone, but the mellow autumn was yet lingering, and the leaves had not changed to fall, the child fell sick, and the light of that cottage, the joy of that mother's heart went out. He breathed his last in her arms; and as he took her parting kiss, he whispered in her ear, "*I am going to be an angel!*"—*Harper.*

JUVENILE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for the Juvenile Column should be addressed to W. Carroll, Pacific Office, San Francisco, California.

For the present, every legible communication received, will be acknowledged. It is impossible to publish every good contribution. No correspondent should feel chagrined if one or more articles should fail to appear.

Criticisms and suggestions from adults, especially parents, are solicited—also, little incidents that may serve as the basis of a story. Communications and messages, from children of three years old and upwards, invited.

The real name, and Post Office address of every contributor is desirable, though not indispensable. The real name will not appear, in any case, except it is manifestly desired; nor will any enquiries be answered respecting them, without first consulting the author.

Contributions will be considered the property of the editor *as a rule.* He will suppress and alter any portion which he thinks proper, and listen to protests.

When a series of articles is undertaken, all must be sent in before the first is published, *as a rule.* Long communications are objectionable—may still be good. The kind motives of a writer will be appreciated, even if the contribution cannot be published.

In WRITING FOR PUBLICATION.—Write on but one side of a leaf. Use ink. Write distinctly. Be as brief as is consistent with clearness. Keep an exact copy of what you write. Seek to induce others to write.

Each contributor will receive three copies of that particular paper, in which his or her own productions appear.

JUV. ED.

Acknowledgements.

1. Hattie Hale—good piece—observe changes—write again Real name secures extra copies.
2. From Murphy's, July 27th, we are no judge of poetry—Sentiment tho' natural, is anti-Californian—write prose.
3. Parables from H. All good—two acceptable.
4. C. O. P. Thanks for note, and *such* co-operation.
5. J. A. L. Very much obliged—hear others—talk about it—be good yourself.

Condensed from Child's Paper.

The Stolen Melon

CHAPTER I.

It was vacation, and Eben and Robert had gone to the city with father. During their absence the boys proposed a picnic. My mother prepared me cake and sandwich for the occasion. As I was down in the garden, I noticed Eben's large watermelon, now fully ripe. It had been the object of his special care "O, if I only had that melon," thought I; "none of the boys will have a melon to carry." This I wished not only once, twice, or three times, but many times, until I could not help thinking of it.

"What are you thinking about?" asked Bill Parsons, as we walked up the street together.

"Something," I replied.

"Tell me; *I* won't tell," said he coaxingly; I told him I wanted Eben's melon for the pic-nic.

"Let's have it!" said Bill.

"Mother won't give it to me. It's Eben's, and Eben is'nt home."

"O, never mind that; It's all a *joke* anyhow. Let's have it."

We talked until it did not seem so bad a joke, after all. I went home. That night, or never!

Away from Bill Parsons, I was the victim of doubts and hesitation. I went down in the garden, but was afraid to touch the melon. "Bill says—it's only a joke," thought I, and I rushed forward, seized and snapped it from the stem. The deed was done; and I hid the melon in the barn.

Who is a Lady?

"I mean to be *a lady*;" I heard a little girl say, "and do just as I please, and have everything I want; I won't marry anybody but a rich man. I'll live in a big house,—and have a carriage to ride in,—and servants to wait upon me. *I* won't be poor and have to work, *I* know."

I wondered if the little girl knew what a lady was. I wonder if the children that read the *Pacific* know. Do you think, as this little girl did, that it is only by having plenty of money that you can be a lady?

I knew a lady in my far off home, who lived in a beautiful, grand, old house, and in this nice home, she was surrounded with rich and elegant things. You could not hear a *foot-fall on her soft carpets.* Her solid furniture was loaded with carving. It would take a long time to tell you about her house and her beautiful grounds. But do you think that it was these things that made her a lady?

If she had been boastful of her wealth, coarse and vulgar in her manners; *if* she had been vain, proud and disagreeable, would she have been a lady? 'No, indeed!' you will say.

"Why *was* she a lady?" Think.

She was a lady, only because she was gentle in her temper, quiet and pleasant in manner, and of a loving spirit to every one. She was a true Christian; she loved others as herself: it was this that made her a lady.

Do you think she would have ceased to be one, if her beautiful house had burned up, and all her money had been sunk in the sea?

Children, pride and disdain of poverty, never constitute a lady. A sweet and gentle spirit does. HATTIE HALE.

Letter from a Letter Boy.

MOK. HILL, July 30, 1856.

MR. CARROLL:—Although I am a little boy, seven years of age, I thought I would answer your question, "What ought the farmer to have done to those boys who stole his fruit?" I think he ought to have obeyed the Golden Rule, which says, "Do unto others as *ye would have them do unto you.*" He should have asked them to come out, and then reasoned with them, telling them the consequences of such a wicked course of conduct; and then asked them if they would do so again? and if they said they would not, he should have forgiven them, and promised them all the fruit they wanted if they would come and ask for it.

Yours respectfully, J. A. L.

TRIUMPH OF FAITH.—During an earthquake that occurred a few years since, the inhabitants of a small village were generally very much alarmed, and at the same time surprised at the calmness and apparent joy of an old lady whom they all knew.—At length one of them, addressing the old lady, said,

"Mother ——, are you not afraid?"

"No," said the mother in Israel; "I rejoice to know that *I have a God that can shake the world.*"

ENVY.—The boy upon foot cannot bear to see the boy who is riding. And so it is with envy of a larger growth. We are always crying, "Whip behind!" in the miserable hope of seeing some hanger-on more fortunate than ourselves knocked from his perch.

SACRAMENTO DIRECTORY.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Brooks and Co. Groceries, Provisions, etc, 144 J st.
Lindley & Hoopes, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th,
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth & Co. Nos. 200 and 202 J st bet 7th and 8th.
W S Cothren, wholesale groceries, corner 8th and J streets.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
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L. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street.
A. Koneman (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 96 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 80 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

J F Dremain Private Boarding House 125 I st bet 4th and 5th.
C Shemming, Ferry Hotel, I st bet 1st and 2nd.
Mineral Point House, George Hardy, 173 J street.
Tremont House, Jas H Jaqua, cor K and 5th streets.
City Hotel, bet. 6th and 7th strs, on J, Wm. Luther, prop'r.
Benjamen Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K. J G Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, 2 J st., near 5th. Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hantling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet. J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 and 240 J st., Farmer.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st., T. S. Wilkinson.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Elliot and Zeitler. American and Eng. Hardware 150 J st.
Simmons and Co., Importers and dealers in hardware. etc. No. 90 J st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st, corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 109 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

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R T Brown Clothing Store 77 J st bet 3d and 4th.
Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st cor 7th.
C S Coffin, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J Ryan, boot and shoe store
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street.

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street.
Dr. Bailie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, K bet 8 & 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th,
McManus, K street, corner 8th.

LUMBER.

Sam'l Perkins and Co. lumber, doors, sash, blinds, French windows, cor. 2d and M strs.
H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Barton & Grim, m 65 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bowstead & Co., Eureka Foundry Front st bet O and P.
J W Reeves No 53 4th st dealer in furniture, Bedding, also Undertaker.
Antrobus and Co Intelligence Office 4th bet J K.
J Randall and Co. Wagon Shop 7th bet J and K.
Graves & Clark, Stock and Hay market corner I and 6 strs.
Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufacturer I-st near 1st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanalstine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
E J Bosler. Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street.
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st.
Roller & Co. Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th
A T Nelson, Saddlery, 89 K st near 4.

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SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
—DEALER IN—
Hay, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Bran
SHORTS, CORN MEAL, CHICKEN FEED,
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Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of
FEED GRAIN AND HAY,
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Patent Anti-Friction Axle Grease,
a very superior article, and highly recommended by Teamsters. Orders from the country attended to with promptness and despatch. Water by the Barrel or Cask. Horses Watered be the week.
NIANTIC FEED STORE,
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S. E. corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
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☞ Gold Pens Re-pointed!—just as good as new. mh20tf

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No. 172 Clay street,
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—ALSO—
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UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.
Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.
WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.
San Francisco. July 17, 1585. 3m

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Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge
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—AND—
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—OFFICE.—
Room 2½ Bolton & Barron's Building,
No. 98 Merchant Street,
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DEALERS IN CHOICE
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Provisions, &c.
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Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. jy10 tf

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Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.
THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.
At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.
After each examination there will be a public rehears l at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.
The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.
The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thoroughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.
The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.
The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian Homes. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.
The branches of study to be pursured will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.
In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is $6,00
Music 10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance, 3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week 7,50
Without washing or lights 6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance.*
In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is $7,50
Washing, per dozen, 1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month 10,00
Italian, per month, 5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month, 3,00
Board and Tuition to be paid every four weeks in advance.
The facilities afforded for a good musical education are worthy of special notice.
The Teacher in addition to fine natural abilities and thorough acquirements, has the advantages of a long professional experience, uniting effectually the most approved systems of giving instruction. The instrument is one of Chickering's finest toned "Grand Pianos," and was originally ordered by the Philharmonic Society of San Francisco.
The boarders in both departments provide their own chamber furniture and napkins. All articles of clothing and bedding must be numbered and distinctly marked with the owners name.
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For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, principal Teacher of the same department, or for the general facts, to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:
HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
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HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angeles.
REV. W. W. BRIER.
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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.

PRESIDENT	WM G BADGER
RECORDING SECRETARY	E W PLAYTER
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	JOSIAH BAON
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This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.

In Armory Hall, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life member without further dues. oct19-tf

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.
ORDERS from the country promptly attended to, Bills collected, Houses rented, Loans negociated, &c.
REFER TO W. G. Badger, President Asso'n, E. W. Playter, Sec'y, or to any other member of the Young Mens' Christian Association.
Our Rooms are adjacent to the rooms of the Association, over the Plaza Market. GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.
mar6 tf

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CASES of new style of fancy Cassimere PANTS;
Cases of plain and fancy Satinett Pants;
Cases of Linen Duck and Cottonade PANTS;
Cases of black cloth frock and business COATS;
Cases of denim OVERALLS and JUMPERS;
Cases of light grey Flannel OVERSHIRTS;
Cases of Linen check SHIRTS;
Cases of white L B SHIRTS;
Cases of grey and white MER SHIRTS & DRAWERS;
Cases of Cotton and Wool Socks;
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In addition to the above we have a great variety of Goods in our line too numerous to mention, selected by one of the firm now in New York, which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the package or single dozen; to which we invite the early attention of buyers
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THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
For Communion and Medicinal Purposes,
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More than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries, as of any other series in this country.
At least four-fifths of all the School Books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder few acknowledge any standard.
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Though in some instances not agreeing with the orthography and pronunciation which certain individuals, cliques, and small communities may at present follow, I nevertheless regard it as the Standard Dictionary for all deep and correct knowledge of the English language. We use it as such in this institution."—M. Conant, Principal of Bridgewater State Normal School.
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San Francisco Ahead of the World!
EVER ON, ON APACE WITH THE AGE AND TIMES!!
WHO IS FOR VANCE'S NEW DAGUEREAN GALLERY?
Largest Light in the World (over 500 feet of Glass.)
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WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect and with greater power than any ever brought to this country.
2d Because he has the LARGEST LIGHT in the world, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.
3d Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.
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5th Because he has of late, after much experimenting and expense, brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.
All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere and judge for themselves.
☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
☞ New Building, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's, San Francisco. feb16-3m

APOTHECARIES HALL
LITTLE & CO.
137
137

THE BEST MEDICINES
—AT—
LOW PRICES!
PHYSICIANS' PRESCIPTIONS
VERY CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, FROM THE Purest and Best Medicines, at
ONE HALF
the rates usually charged by Apothecaries.
☞ We also offer the Largest and Finest Assortment of
PERFUMERY
—AND—
TOILET ARTICLES
In the City, as very low rates.
☞ The public are respectfully informed that no efforts will be spared on our part to deserve their patronage.
Wm. B. LITTLE & CO.
Apothecaries and Practical Chemists,
137 Montgomery st. bet Clay & Commercial.
jan10 tf

H. BLUM'S
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.
103 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Receiving by every steamer, new supplies of the
BEST CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Shirts, of every description; Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Etc., Etc. Alexander's Kid Gloves, $1,25 a pair.
☞ Particular pains taken to suit Customers. apr10-tf

CODINGTON & TABER,
GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,
—Keep constantly on hand—
Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches Strawberries, Whortleberries &c.
all in quantities to suit families. mh 6 tf

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES.
A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator.
Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.

JOHNSON BROTHERS,
FIRST PREMIUM
Pioneer Daguerrean Gallery,
—AND—
GLASS PICTURE DEPOT,
No. 185 Clay Street opposite Court Block,
San Francisco.
The celebrated Johnson Brothers' Crystal Gems, or Improved Ambrotypes; Daguerreotypes and Photographs taken in every style of the art.
—ALSO,—
Instructions given in every branch of Photography, including Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Paper Pictures, Views of Buildings, Landscapes, &c. jy10-3m

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware,
And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,
As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.
☞ Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S
PHILADELPHIA
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,
MARYSVILLE.
☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜
THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville.
The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.
Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.
Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.
An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.
TERMS.
Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.
Nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California

NOW IS THE TIME!!
BRONSON BROTHERS,
....OF THE....
BOSTON CHEAP STORE!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Having just received, in addition to their former larg stock, an Invoice of
$20,000 WORTH OF
DESIRABLE CLOTHING
WHICH WAS BOUGHT FOR
CASH,
By their resident Partner in the States are now enabled and determined to offer Goods to their friends and the public at PRICES which
DEFY COMPETITION!
No. 147 Washington Street, Montgomery Block.
We have also received an Invoice of
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Which we will sell at
COST,
as we intend to close out the Boot and Shoe Business.
feb14-tf BRONSON BROTHERS.

REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO 205 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,	Fine Green Tea,	Farina, Tapioca,
Granulated do,	Fine Black do,	Pearl Sago.
Powdered do,	Rio Coffee.	Sal-Soda,
Loaf do,	Java, do,	Cream Tartar,
Batavia do,	Costa Rica do,	Sup. Carp. Soda,
China do,	Manilla do,	Macaroni,
N. Orleans do,	Fresh ground do,	Vermacella,
Pingfa do,	Goshen butter,	Saleratus, salt,
S. Island do,	Oregon do,	Reeve's Oysters,
E. B. Syrup do,	Fresh do,	Piper's do,
Stewart's do,	N. Y. Cheese,	Dayton's do,
N. Orleans do,	California do,	Clams, Lobsters,
S. Island do,	Pearl starch,	Pie Fruits,
White Beans,	Fresh Eggs,	Jams and Jellies,
California do,	Maine do,	Chocolate,
Chili do,	Sperm Candles,	Chocolate Paste,
Salt Pork,	Adam do,	French Mustard,
Mackeral,	California Brooms,	English do,
Smoked Beef,	Tomato Catsup,	California do,
Lard in kegs,	Walnut do,	Raisins, Figs,
do in tins,	Mushroom do,	Pepper, Ginger,
Haxall Flour,	White W. Vinegar,	Mace, Spices,
Suffolk Mills do,	Cider do,	Tubs, Buckets,
Domestic do,	Split Peas,	Soft and hard soap
Rye do,	Olive Oil,	Olives, Prunes,
Graham do,	Carolina Rice,	Cherries, peaches,
Wheat Grits,	Corn Starch,	Lamp Oil,
Fine Hominy,	Rice Flour,	Camphene,
Coarse do,	Dried Apples,	Dried Pdaches,
Citron, Currants,	Dried Whortleberries,	Ass'd Essences
Lemon Syrup,	Bird Seed,	Cuttle Fish,
Raspberry do,	Potatoes, Onions,	Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,	Almonds,	Walnuts,

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prieces, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
M. S. BUCKELEW,
sept28- C. O. GERBEBDING.

NEW STYLES FOR 1856
FISHER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets,
HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'
Hats and Caps,
Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps etc., etc.
Also, several new patterns
GENTS' BUSINESS HATS.
Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS GOODS, among which are some of the richest and mo superb ever opened in this city.
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Good are found only at FISHER & CO'S,
feb28-3m Corner Montgomery and Commercia sts

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 193 CALIFORNIA ST.
THIS INSTITUTION first opened Sept. 20th, 1852, and now (it is believed) the oldest SELECT SCHOOL in this city—still embraces in its course of instruction: LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, MUSIC, and all the branches of a finished English Education. A limited number of young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principals. French and Spahish pupils taught to Speak and Write the English Language, with propriety. For particulars, see circulars; or consult the Principals, 193 California street.
MR. & MRS. WILLIAMSON.
P. S.—In this Institution, Professor DE LAGUNA, a highly educated gentleman, from Paris, and eminently successful as a teacher, will from this day conduct the French, Spanish and German Department. mh20-tf

WATCHES!
DIAMOND!
—AND—
FINE JEWELRY.
—ALSO—
SILVER WARE!
To be had of
JOHN W. TUCKER,
No. 125 MONTGOMERY ST.,
FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN
mh20] BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY THE MAYOR.
AS different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's
BOOTS & SHOES
ever opened at one time in this country.
We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza,
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

METROPOLITAN BATHING, SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
No. 160 Montgomery street, basement of the Montgomery Block, San Francisco, California.
THE UNDERSIGNED—Thankful for past favors, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, he takes this method of informing his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has just finished
Repairing and Refitting
The above named commodious Establishment, making the Bath Rooms—twenty four in number—the largest and most convenient of any others in the United States. The
HAIR DRESSING DEPARTMENT
Is under the supervision of the subscriber in person. (he being a practical Hair Dresser,) and having always employed none but first class Workmen, his numerous patrons and those who favor him with a call may rest assured of receiving the utmost satisfaction.
Ladies, Private Entrance—On Merchant street a few doors below Montgomery.
Baths 50 cents, or 12 Tickets for $5.
EDWARD STAHLE, Proprietor.
N. B.—Always on hand, a large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet. je 19tm

EXPRESSES.
LANGTON'S
PIONEER
EXPRESS,
WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in
SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts
SACRAMENTO.
In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.
MARYSVILLE,
Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.
FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:
Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat, Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings, Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar
AND DOWNIEVILLE.
Connecting in San Francisco with Wells Fargo & Co.
☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.
☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.
Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.
☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.
☞ PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.
Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and Co., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.
And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States
In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter dated New York, September 5, 1855.
"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and if at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say that we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."
And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment of drafts—no waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.
LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
KENNEDY & BELL
Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store
No. 140 Sacramento Street,
where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain
CARPETINGS;
WINDOW SHADES
Of every description;
SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS
Of superior quality;
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING
Damask Table Covers, &c.
We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty cent less than prices charged elsewhere.
KENNEDY & BELL,
Cheap Carpet Warehouse,
140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgomery
dec14

St. Mary's Hall,
AT SONOMA.
REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS
THE WINTER SESSION.
BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.
Terms per Session of Five Months:
Entrance fee payable only once...............$ 15 00
Board and Tuition.............................150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution........... 30 00
Mending, do do do 15 00
EXTRA CHARGES:
Music, with the use of Instrument.............$ 40 00
Drawing... 20 00
Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all case to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than on session.
The instruction is *thorough:* because few, but competent teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address
J. L. VER MEHR.

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY
MARY AT INS, Principal.
Mademoiselle J. LAPFGEER, Teacher of Music.
" A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing
THE 4th year of this Institution commenced July 23, 185
This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.
The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly, to the parents.
In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry. &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

BLANK BOOKS!—
If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want them by the case;
If you want them by the Dozen;
If you want them by the sett;
If you want them by the single book;
If you want them any way—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
c6-1y San Francisco.

STATIONERY FOR THE MULTITUDE.
If you want Letter Paper;
If you want Bill Paper;
If you want Foolscap;
If you want anything to write on—
Call at the
NOISY CARRIER BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
If you want it by the Case;
If you wan by the Ream;
If you want it by the Quire;
If you want it sent by steamboat;
If you want it sent by express—
Call or send to
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK and STATIONERY CO.
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf
dec13-1y San Francisco

SPANISH BOOKS!
AT THE
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian.
Dictionaries of the above languages, of various sizes, from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.
—ALSO—
A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf
dec13-1y San Francisco.

REMOVAL
HAYNES & LAWTON,
Have removed their
CROCKERY AND GLASS STORE
the corner of Sansome and Merchant streets, three doors from their old stand,
WHERE they are now opening a large and well assorted Stock of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Country Traders, Keepers of Hotels and Restaurants, and Private Families will find every thing that is usually to be found at similar establishments, and at the very lowest prices.
Particular attention will be given to packing goods for the interior.
We have lately secured large additions to our former stock, consisting of
Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Tumblers, Castors, Ivory Handle and Common Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, Parlor and Store Lamps, &c., &c.
No. 128 Sansome street, corner of Merchant.
aug1

CHARLES CARL,
Importer and General Dealer in
Blank Books and Stationary
BOLTON & BARRON'S BUILDING
Montgomery Street, Corner Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO. jy10-3m